FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 72 *13 April 1978*

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

CSCE/MBFR

Kravtsov Calls on Europe To Realize Limits of Belgrade [NOVOYE VREMYA 7 Apr] BB 1 1/A6
Plenary Meeting of MBFR Delegates Reported [Kochetkov] BB 4 1/A9

GENERAL

UN Session On Hostage-Taking Ends; Results Unclear [Meledin in PRAVDA 5 Apr] A 1 1/A10
U.S.-EEC-Japanese GATT Talks in Geneva End in Failure [Ablamov] A 2 1/A11

UNITED STATES

Ceausescu Pays Official Visit to Washington B 1 1/A12
Vance Visit Raises Hopes for Progress on SALT [Kornilov] B 1 1/A12
SALT-II Pact Crucial To Development of Soviet-U.S. Ties [Editorial in NOVOYE VREMYA 7 Apr] B 2 1/A13
U.S. Maneuvering, Vacillating [Shishlin] B 3 1/A14
Politics, Profits Blamed [Kozyakov] B 5 1/B2
Carter Returns From Third World Tour Emptyhanded [Sergeyev in NOVOYE VREMYA 7 Apr] B 6 1/B3
Black Africa Withholds Support [Anichkin in SELSKAYA ZHIZN 8 Apr] B 7 1/B4
Reactionary African Regimes Receive Bulk of U.S. Arms B 9 1/B6
Kissinger Emerges as Agent of Military-Industrial Complex [Ponomarev in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 7 Apr] B 10 1/B7
Defense Secretary Brown Begins Tour of NATO Countries D 11 1/B8
Brochure Claims CIA Underestimates USSR Defense Spending [Zagladin in NOVOYE VREMYA 7 Apr] B 12 1/B9
Proposed Increase in U.S. Naval Might Fuels Arms Race B 14 1/B11
Soviet Diplomat Discusses U.S. Human Rights Cmapaign [Zorin in NOVOYE VREMYA] B 14 1/B11
Carter's Anti-Inflationary Program 'Purely Symbolic' B 15 1/B12
Former FBI Members Charged With Illegal Spy Methods B 16 1/B13
FBI Continues To Collect Dossiers on Americans B 17 1/B14

EAST EUROPE

Plans for CEMA Nuclear Power Industry Outlined [Polekhin in SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 8 Apr] D 1 1/C1
Yugoslav-Soviet Trade Cooperation Continues Expansion [Dudoladov and Zhuravskiy in PRAVDA 9 Apr] D 2 1/C2
Alois Indra Lauds USSR-CSSR Relations in CTK Interview [CTK] D 4 1/C4
Kuznetsov Receives CSSR Group D 4 1/C4

WEST EUROPE & CANADA

Canadian Draft Budget Increases Military Spending E 1 1/C5
Sec Gen Luns Interviewed on NATO Objectives, Stands E 1 1/C5
[Gorbunov, Melnikov in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 5 Apr]
Medvedenko on Relations Among Spanish Political Parties E 7 1/C11
[NOVOYE VREMYA 7 Apr]
Afanasyev To Lead CPSU Delegation to PCE Congress [Madrid] E 8 1/C12
French 'Replases Into Atlanticism,' NATO Criticized [Guriyev] E 8 1/C12
Soviet Writers Denounce French Intellectuals' Manifesto E 9 1/C13
[LITERATURNAYA GAZETA]
Anti-Sovietism in Portugal, Soares Connivance Hit E 9 1/C13
[Kotov in PRAVDA 9 Apr]
Brezhnev's Upcoming FRG Visit Will Boost Detente E 10 1/C14
[IZVESTIYA 6 Apr]
FRG TV Interviews CSSR's Husak During Bonn Visit E 11 1/D1
CSSR's Husak Meets With SDP Chairman Brandt in Bonn E 11 1/D1
PRC Minister's FRG Visit Pursues Military Aims [Glukhov] E 12 1/D2
USSR-FRG Radio, Television Exchange Protocol Signed E 12 1/D2
Britain Explodes Nuclear Device in Nevada E 12 1/D2
USSR's Sizov Arrives in Norway for CP Congress E 12 1/D2

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Speculation on Plan for U.S. Presence in Sinai, Israel F 1 1/D3
Airbase in Sinai F 1 1/D3
Naval Base in Israel F 1 1/D3
Paper Describes As-Sadat's Services to Imperialism F 2 1/D4
No Sign of Israelis Leaving Positions in Lebanon F 2 1/D4
Lebanese Faction's Statement F 3 1/D5
Skachkov-led USSR Delegation Arrives in Iran F 4 1/D6
Pipeline Agreement Signed F 4 1/D6
Details of Construction F 4 1/D6
Pro-Maoists Involved in Wave of Demonstrations in Iran F 5 1/D7
USSR Technical Assistance to Iraq Is To Treble F 6 1/D8
Kosygin Sends Congratulations to Syrian Prime Minister F 6 1/D8
Libya's Jallud Opposes Western Economic Expansion F 7 1/D9
Briefs: New Iraqi Oilfield F 7 1/D9

EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN

Cyprus Clandestine Organization Continues Subversive Acts G 1 1/D10
More Cypriots Arrested For Subversive Activity G 1 1/D10

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Advantages of Somali Cooperation with USSR Reviewed [Pashkov] H 1 1/D11
Ethiopians Urged To Increase Unity, Vigilance H 1 1/D11
Mozambique's Chissano Tells of Rhodesian Attacks H 2 1/D12
Brezhnev Messages Senegalese President on Holiday H 2 1/D12

NORTHEAST ASIA

MPR Government Note Accuses PRC of 'Gross Interference' M 1 1/D13
Progress Reported in Japan-USSR Salmon Fishing Talks M 2 1/D14
[KYODO]

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Guyanese Prime Minister Leaves for Visit to USSR [Voropayev] N 1 1/E1
Cuban Foreign Ministry Rebuts Owens' Remarks on Africa N 1 1/E1
CPSU Construction Section Delegation Returns From Cuba N 1 1/E1
[PRAVDA 10 Apr]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

RSFSR Supreme Soviet Ends Work, Approves New Constitution R 1 1/E2
Republican Party CC Plenums Approve Draft Constitutions R 3 1/E4
Brezhnev's Tour Strengthens Party's Ties With Masses R 3 1/E4
[Editorial in PRAVDA 10 Apr]
Brezhnev Greets Tyumen Oil Production Association R 5 1/E6
CPSU CC Greets Congress of Rationalizers, Inventors R 6 1/E7
[IZVESTIYA 5 Apr]
Supreme Court Supports Suspended Sentences for Minors R 7 1/E8
[IZVESTIYA 7 Apr]
Variations on 6 Apr Brezhnev Speech to Party Officials R 8 1/E9
Briefs: New Kazakh Ministers R 8 1/E9

AGRICULTURE AFFAIRS

Kolkhoz Council Discusses Performance, Objectives T 1 1/E10
[Petrakov in Selskaya Zhizn 6 Apr]
Agriculture Progress for 10-11 April Reported T 2 1/E11
Cold Spell Delays Fieldwork [Zholobov] T 2 1/E11
Spring Sowing Work Progresses T 3 1/E12

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Moscow Press Conference Views Future Joint Space Missions U 1 1/E13
12 Apr Meeting in Moscow Marks Cosmonautics Day U 1 1/E13

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

Marshal Batitskiy Interview Marks Air Defense Forces' Day V 1 1/E14
[PRAVDA 9 Apr]
Organization, Discipline Lacking in Some Military Units V 3 1/F2
[Editorial in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 6 Apr]

Item 856 B-8
PrEx 7.10: FBIS-SOV-78-72
APR 7 1978
Carter

FBIS-SOV-78-72
Thursday
13 April 1978
Vol III No 72

DAILY REPORT

COMPLETED
ORIGINAL

SOVIET UNION

Available for Distribution
From NTIS

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

74

This publication contains current news and commentary monitored by FBIS from foreign broadcasts, news agency transmissions, newspapers, and periodicals. Items are processed from the first or best available source; it should not be inferred that they have been disseminated only in the medium, in the language, or to the area indicated. Items from foreign-language sources are translated by FBIS. Those from English-language sources are transcribed, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [ ] are supplied by FBIS. Labels such as [Text] or [Excerpts] in the first line of each item indicate how FBIS processed the information from the original. Names rendered phonetically or in transliteration are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clearly heard but have been supplied as appropriate to the context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by the source.

Users of this publication may cite FBIS provided they do so in a manner clearly identifying it as the secondary source. For example: "FBIS reports that Radio Moscow announced . . ." or "FBIS has monitored a broadcast from Hanoi which says . . ."

This is a U.S. Government publication. Its contents in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

KRAVTSOV CALLS ON EUROPE TO REALIZE LIMITS OF BELGRADE

LD121621Y Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 15, 7 Apr 78 pp 4-5 LD

[V. Kravtsov article: "Detente Is a Delicate Matter--More About the Belgrade Meeting, Human Rights and a Constructive Approach"]

[Text] The recent Belgrade meeting of representatives of states which took part in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe is continuing to provide political observers with food for thought. And as the immoderate amount of propaganda dust raised by the zealous defenders of other peoples' rights settles, more sober judgments imbued with concern for the fate of detente are appearing in the West European countries. It seems that no one questions the fact that the clash in Belgrade of two approaches to conducting this, in fact, working--(by level and by nature), but at the same time not unimportant--international forum could influence larger problems connected with the further development of the situation on the European Continent.

What then would one want to single out from the sensible expressions surrounding the meeting in Belgrade, leaving aside the unfortunately still noisy choir of hostile voices?

First, the higher and in general more favorable overall assessment of the multilateral talks which have been held. Noting that they succeeded in bringing the Belgrade meeting to a positive conclusion (and here we note the large role of the socialist states which again showed themselves to be the guarantor of peace in Europe) it is emphasized that its concluding document confirms that the states which participated in the all-European conference favor the policy of detente in Europe. It is particularly important in this context that the primary need to implement all the final act provisions is stressed. The multifarious process of political cooperation in Europe will continue to be implemented in the forms determined in Helsinki.

Secondly, sometimes through hints and sometimes quite obviously the West is even citing the reasons for the antagonisms which seriously complicated the work of the Belgrade meeting and occasionally gave people misgivings about its outcome. Although using careful expressions, it is nevertheless being pointed out rather decisively that the American and several other NATO country delegations broke the "rules of the game" in Belgrade which had built up during the establishment of East-West detente, particularly regarding international meetings and conferences among states with differing social systems.

How were these infringements shown? By the fact that they systematically tried to substitute confrontation for a business-like and constructive discussion of the questions for which the Belgrade meeting was actually convened. And now for more about the aspects of the ideological order. It is characteristic that even some West European newspapers which are usually extremely loyal to the United States admit, be it only between the lines, that in Belgrade the Americans (and we ourselves add, a few of their allies "went too far.")

Of course, this is still putting it mildly. Indeed they did not in the end succeed in drawing the Belgrade meeting away from the high road of detente and cooperation laid down at the highest political level in Helsinki two and a half years ago. The final act still remains the long-term program for improving the situation in Europe, and even those who doubted the results of the all-European conference swear their allegiance to it even today. A useful exchange of opinions and information about the implementation of all the sections of the Helsinki accords took place in Belgrade. All this is very good.

But many serious proposals--and the British press, for example, writes about this--remained unconsidered. Many good initiatives, not only from the socialist but from several Western states, were blocked simply because several--and we all know which--delegations assumed an obstructionist position. It is worth noting that these proposals concerned all the sections of the final act, including cooperation in the field which we have come to call humanitarian. But what did these proposals matter to those who were occupied with totally different interests in their propaganda haze?...

It must be forcefully stressed: Belgrade confirmed the truth which the land of soviets has been defending for all these years, which have been filled with the struggle for a peaceful and secure Europe and now for the implementation of the all-European conference decisions. He who poisons the atmosphere of international contact worsens relations between states. He who slows down detente thereby thwarts the realization of the final act. It is known that in strict harmony with the Helsinki accords envisaging state's actions on a multilateral, bilateral and also unilateral basis, the Soviet Union undertook among other measures a number of steps aimed at developing contacts between people and exchanging information. That is to say, in those fields which--as a result of their being grossly overemphasized by the West--were the "hottest" in Belgrade. In many cases the implementation of this kind of step in the final act was directly linked with the consistent development of detente. The Soviet Union will continue to implement the accords reached in Helsinki, thereby being an example to certain people. But are there those people who are trying to exert pressure on the Soviet Union and socialist countries making it easier to establish contacts and ties in various fields? Indeed they are trying to say that almost every new measure in the further development of cooperation is the result of this pressure. They say, apply more pressure... but what self-respecting country will agree to act under pressure?

It is the fault of the fans of the tactic of "piling it on" that the practical results of the Belgrade meeting have been comparatively modest. Sober-minded circles in Western Europe are beginning, although shyly, to ask a broader question: How will relations with the socialist countries be formed in the future, which in practice means, what is the fate of detente policy? They are overshadowed by the attempts to transfer, as happened in Belgrade, the international forum, the East-West talks, into the ideological plane. Talk--even after the Belgrade meeting--about the need to "bind" further progress in detente with human rights concessions by the socialist countries is aimed at these questions. Bluntly speaking, the song about needing to "pay" for cooperation with the West is an old one. But with what? With a renunciation of principle positions.

It would seem that after the conclusion of the all-European summit conference it became clear to everyone that relations between the socialist and capitalist parts of Europe must be built on the principles of equality and cooperation which excludes, in particular, interference in internal affairs. In other words, it is only possible to do business with the countries of socialism on peaceful and just principles, on the basis of peaceful coexistence, which is exactly what the leading Western powers refused to do, and that is what provoked the "cold war"! It is not without reason that the success of the all-European conference was assessed as the end of the "cold war" and its "first rate" burial.

Do those people who acted in Belgrade from unrealistic, aggressive positions want to further develop cooperation in Europe? Could they not know that their approach made it impossible to conduct the meeting productively or did they not already know that a rapprochement in ideological questions is unthinkable. This means that they were not excited by progress in military detente, or economic or humanitarian cooperation in and of themselves. In the forefront was the attempt to try to ideologically mollify the socialist countries, divide them and cause conflict. But to act in this way means to act in the spirit of the "cold war". [paragraph continues]

This is exactly what was rejected as a result of the all-European conference as a totally fruitless, hopeless and dangerous course. Is it possible to allow anyone to return to this?

It is known that a whole spectrum of political forces in the West long for the "cold war," are trying to exhume it and are toughening and making the line of behavior vis-a-vis the socialist countries as uniform as possible. But are the circles which exerted great efforts towards confirming detente and cooperation and for elaborating a long-term basis for improving East-West relations on the continent, such as the final act, interested in this? I would like to think that they are not interested, although the fact remains that these circles, having been drawn into the dubious crusade against human rights "violations" beyond the so-called "free world's" borders also played into the hands of detente opponents at the Belgrade conference. It is gratifying that Western Europe, as it appears, is beginning to realize this little by little. Detente is indeed a delicate matter and it must be treated gently. It is not a spontaneous process; the efforts of all states are needed in order for it to progress.

They might say: What, then, of the struggle of ideas? For communists themselves recognize it and, moreover, cannot conceive of detente in the sphere of ideology. This is so. But there is a clear distinction between the ideological struggle, which is inevitable in a world where different social systems exist, and peaceful coexistence between these systems, coexistence under normal, civilized conditions. And this excludes all war--"hot," "cold," "psychological." Incidentally, the whole practice of detente and the whole practice of building relations between states with opposite social systems shows that a boundary exists between the competition of ideas and "psychological war" and is perfectly distinguishable. A kind of code of conduct has even evolved on this score, in which great significance is attached to such seemingly intangible categories, which have a quite definite effect, as good will, a constructive approach, the desire to take a partner's interests into account and, finally, elementary tact and diplomatic courtesy.

But even if you imagine for a moment that there are figures who do not understand these subtleties and for whom any means are allowed in polemics, one indisputable fact still remains: The ideological contest has its own arenas, its own fields. The bourgeois West, it must be thought, experiences no shortage of mechanisms for indoctrination of the masses. But businesslike talks have their own instances. And it is this difference that must be felt keenly and assimilated soundly, if, of course, they want to achieve real results in arranging cooperation in particular and--note--clearly designated spheres, and not win propaganda laurels or engage in self-advertizing.

Even the London TIMES, speaking of the meeting in Belgrade, pointed out: "They who accuse many delegations at the meeting particularly the Americans, who address equally both their own compatriots and its participants and who consider it their duty to demonstrate an energetic approach to the question of human rights (in other words, playing to the public--V.K.) are undoubtedly right. Certain U.S. newspapers, which do not understand the whole complexity of European problems, regarded this question virtually as the sole purpose of the meeting. This plainly irritated the Russians and put them in a bad mood...." It is now becoming clearer even to the Western reader that the socialist states' sharp reaction to the attacks of the delegations from the United States and certain other NATO countries during the Belgrade meeting was perfectly justified. It was only to be expected.

During the preparations for the Belgrade meeting the Soviet Union drew the attention of its Western partners to the need to hold the meeting in the spirit of detente, to work in a constructive and businesslike manner and to strive for new successes in implementing the final act. At the time many of the West European countries, also the United States and Canada agreed to this. Furthermore, many joint communiques or statements contained corresponding pledges to conduct the meeting in a constructive spirit. Belgrade showed how a constructive approach is understood in some places.

Who, then, has benefited as a result of the ideological subversion of Mr Goldberg and company? At any rate, not the cause of peace and detente. It would be good if the West drew the correct conclusions from this, and attuned itself in a more businesslike manner--before the meeting in Madrid 2 years' from now. The socialist countries know how to argue keenly when necessary. They know not to undertake a meeting date if battle is forced upon them. The Soviet Union and its socialist allies have had, now have and will have something to say on all questions, including that of human rights, if it is examined seriously, as it deserves, and not as grounds for demagogy and provocations. But while the verbal skirmish is taking place, practical questions of security, detente and cooperation in Europe are making poor progress or are altogether at a standstill. No one will presume to deny that these are the most urgent questions. The interests of all Europeans demand that the solution of precisely these questions be tackled in earnest.

PLENARY MEETING OF MBFR DELEGATES REPORTED

LD061752Y Moscow TASS in English 1733 GMT 6 Apr 78 LD

["At the Vienna Talks"--TASS headline]

[Text] Vienna, April 6, TASS--TASS correspondent Mikhail Kochetkov writes: A regular plenary meeting of the participants in the talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe was held today in Vienna's Hofburg Palace. It was addressed by the head of the British delegation Ambassador Bolland. His speech, as it was indicated at a meeting with journalists, did not contain any new moments [as received]. It was based on a denial of the fact of the approximate equality of the ground forces of the two military groupings in the area of the projected reduction.

The aim of this position is to substantiate somehow the West's unrealistic demands, to substantiate its demands for a much greater reduction of the troops by socialist countries, a TASS correspondent was told by a spokesman of the Polish delegation. Thereby the Western side strives to secure military advantages in the centre of Europe and disrupt the existing military equilibrium.

Two weeks ago the two sides exchanged additional statistics concerning their troops in the area in accordance with proposals made by socialist countries in October 1977.

The socialist countries hope that the discussion of these figures will enable the West, given that it displays goodwill, to modify its artificial exaggeration of the size of troops of Warsaw Treaty states in the reduction area.

UN SESSION ON HOSTAGE-TAKING ENDS; RESULTS UNCLEAR

LD1213417 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Apr 78 p 5 LD

[Article answering reader's letter by N. Meledin: "Modest Results"]:

[Text] I would like to know how work is going on the draft international convention on combating hostage-taking. [Signed] I. Konstantinov, Moscow.

Recently in Geneva the second session of the UN special committee for the elaboration of an international convention on combating hostage-taking ended; representatives of the USSR, Belorussia, Poland, Yugoslavia, several developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America and the leading capitalist countries participated.

This committee was established in accordance with a UN General Assembly resolution adopted in 1976. The committee's first session took place in August 1977, when a draft convention presented by the FRG and proposals from several nonalined countries on key provisions of the convention under elaboration were presented for examination as working papers.

The need to elaborate and adopt effective measures to forestall and prevent acts of hostage-taking is unquestionable.

Z.V. Mirnova, USSR representative on the committee, speaking at the concluding session, noted that intensive work has been performed at the session that has resulted in a rapprochement in the delegates' viewpoints on several provisions of the future convention. But the efforts aimed at finding mutually acceptable decisions have not yet led to the necessary results. Questions of principle have still not been resolved.

Representatives of nonalined countries noted, not unreasonably, that the FRG draft does not guarantee that the convention will not be used to the detriment of national liberation movements. In this connection, they introduced for examination a draft article outlining the people's rights to oppose colonial domination, foreign occupation and racist regimes.

It did not seem that the adoption of this proposal would cause particular complications. This right has been recognized for some time and is enshrined in the UN Charter and several other documents of international law. But Western countries refuse to confirm this right in the new convention. This opposition is supported by flimsy arguments with the aim of confusing international public opinion. The U.S. representatives and certain allies asserted at the committee sessions that, for instance, the proposal of the nonalined countries is dictated by the perfidious desire to "reserve for national liberation movements the right to seize hostages."

An appropriate reply to these insinuations was declared by representatives of Algeria, Libya and Nigeria. They stated that the nonalined countries condemn acts of hostage-taking, whoever commits them, and pointed out that national liberation movements have never resorted to acts of seizing hostages in their struggle and do not intend to do so. It is necessary to make a distinction, they noted, between the people's sacred struggle for liberation and criminal, terrorist acts by individuals, groups and organizations which have nothing in common with this struggle.

After these explanations, there was no longer any basis for objections to the proposal of the nonalined countries. Its adoption would certainly facilitate the resolution of other questions in the convention.

However, disagreements arose between representatives of Western countries, which they were unable to resolve before the end of the committee session. They only agreed to leave the "door open" for a new round of talks on this question. The delegations of the nonalined and socialist countries, showing good will, agreed to this proposal. The next session of the committee may be held in 1979, pending agreement from the UN General Assembly.

U.S.-EEC-JAPANESE GATT TALKS IN GENEVA END IN FAILURE

LD121420Y Moscow TASS in English 1408 GMT 12 Apr 78 LD

["Acute Contradictions"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, April 12, TASS--TASS economic commentator Ivan Ablamov writes: The tripartite talks of representatives of the United States, the Common Market and Japan at a ministerial level that ended in Geneva proved to be futile.

The talks were held to discuss the impasse that developed at the international talks in the framework of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). These talks were stalled because of acute contradictions between the USA, the Common Market and Japan which account for the lion's share of world trade. [Seeking the lowering of tariffs on farm products, the United States makes any lowering of tariffs on industrial goods conditional upon this,] while West European countries have no wish to lower tariffs on farm products, while demanding bast tariff concessions from the United States and Japan. The Common Market and the United States press jointly on Japan so that it should decrease its exports and increase imports. Acute contradictions divide participants in the talks in the GATT framework also on the question of nontariff restrictions.

A paradoxical situation formed at these talks. On the one hand, the increase of protectionism and the danger of intensification of a "trade war" connected with this, which would only deepen the economic crisis in the West, compells capitalist countries to look for agreement on commercial problems. At the same time, while having no wish to lower protectionist barriers, they actively invade other's markets. How can this paradoxical situation be explained? The point is that the economic crisis has sharply aggravated contradictions among Western states, many of them seek to overcome the crisis through increasing their exports, to compensate for the slackness of the home demand by expansion on the markets of others. The struggle for markets is tough and rivals have no wish to sacrifice their interests.

It is not surprising that the talks on commercial questions in the West are now marked by ever more intensive bargaining, and compromises are achieved at great great pains. The talks in the GATT framework are not an exception in this respect. There is no doubt that competition for markets is fraught with great economic complications and Western powers will be looking for mutually acceptable compromises. Though the talks in Geneva were unsuccessful, compromises will be sought at the summit meeting of the seven biggest capitalist states to be held in July. And even if certain compromises are achieved, they will not remove all the acuteness of commercial contradictions among capitalist states.

CEAUSESCU PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT TO WASHINGTON

LD121250Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 12 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, is on an official visit to Washington. He is to hold talks with U.S. President Carter.

VANCE VISIT RAISES HOPES FOR PROGRESS ON SALT

LD130702Y Moscow TASS in English 0647 GMT 13 Apr 78 LD

["An Important Task Which Brooks No Delay"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, April 13, TASS--TASS political analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes: The U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance will shortly arrive in Moscow. Discussed during his visit will be several questions of mutual interest for the USSR and the United States, including those linked with the drawing up of a strategic offensive armaments limitation agreement. It is natural that the state and prospects of the Soviet-American SALT-2 negotiations, which have always attracted great attention of the international public circles, now arouse particular interest.

Commenting in this connection on the stand of the USSR, which was clearly and comprehensively formulated by Leonid Brezhnev in his Vladivostok speech, prominent political and public leaders of different countries and also the press note that the Soviet Union, dedicated as it is to its principled policy of peace, is continuing its firm course, aimed at achieving progress in the matter of limiting strategic weapons. Precisely this consistently constructive line, and also the elements of flexibility and realism displayed by the American side in the course of the negotiations, have created possibilities for reversing the negotiations on this problem, which, as commonly known, proceded unevenly and ran up against serious difficulties, to the directions of principle, drawn up at the 1974 Soviet-American summit meetings in Vladivostok. As a result of this, solutions of principle were found to certain yet unresolved questions and the range of not completely wrapped up provisions of the agreement was on the whole narrowed down considerably.

Now we have rather good chances to make an important step forward in the limitation of strategic armaments. But in order to make these chances materialise it is necessary to exert efforts and, judging by everything, substantial efforts, too.

It is well-known that achievement of a SALT-2 agreement is possible only if the key principle of this agreement, namely, the principle of equality and equal security of sides, is observed most strictly. In the meantime, it is an open secret that there are forces in the United States, and rather influential one's for that matter, which would like to interpret the Soviet Union's readiness to conclude this agreement as an opportunity to violate the above-said principle, to obtain unilateral advantages for the United States. The influence of these forces is felt distinctly at the negotiations. What other explanation can be given, let us say, to the attempts of the American side to make some "corrections" in the already achieved agreement on the limitation of cruise missiles? What other explanation can be given to the fact that the American side is stubbornly endeavouring to impose groundless limitations on Soviet missiles, while seeking at the same time absolute freedom for Washington to modernize and develop new types of practically all the components of strategic weapons?

Speaking the other day at the conference of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, Cyrus Vance remarked the disastrousness of the arms race, the need of achieving as quickly as possible a SALT-2 agreement. Such a stand can only be welcomed. However, speaking of the SALT-2 negotiations, Cyrus Vance, unfortunately, did not touch on the material aspect of the matter, namely on the obviously unrealistic demands which the American side is advancing at the negotiations, and this is precisely the crux of the matter: Is Washington really prepared to conclude an agreement based on the principle of equal security of sides?

Noteworthy also is the following circumstances: At the present time, when it is obvious to everybody that the conclusion of a SALT-2 agreement is fully realistic, definite circles in the United States, linked with the Pentagon and with the military-industrial complex, circles that are not interested in the detente, have intensified their attacks on this agreement, intimidating the Americans by the assertion that SALT-2 will allegedly give the Soviet Union certain "unilateral advantages", that the principal provisions of the agreement "are beyond control", etc. What is the purpose of all this? It is obvious that the propaganda campaign, having the purpose of distorting the essence and significance of the SALT-2 agreement and accompanied by hullabaloo about the mythical "Soviet menace", has been launched to undermine confidence in this agreement, to complicate its elaboration and subsequent ratification.

Speaking in Vladivostok, Leonid Brezhnev specially stressed that further procrastination and various manoeuvres around the SALT-2 neogitations may only lead to a situation when the very possibility of concluding this agreement would be lost and, consequently, the possibility of subsequent transition to more far-reaching steps in the limitation and reduction of strategic armaments. But who will stand to gain from this perspective? Only the opponents of easing international tension, enemies of the detente.

Today, before Cyrus Vance's visit to Moscow, it is pertinent to express once more the hope that Washington will draw appropriate conclusions and finally embark upon the road of completing these negotiations fruitfully, which would be of vital importance not only for the relations between the USSR and the United States, but also for the strengthening of peace and international security as a whol.

SALT-II PACT CRUCIAL TO DEVELOPMENT OF SOVIET-U.S. TIES

LD121221Y Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 15, 7 Apr 78 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Natural and Artifcial Complexities"]

[Text] The world follows attentively all the peripeteias of Soviet-U.S. relations. Any evaluation of their status and prospects immediately becomes an object of universal interest. Particularly a word spoken at an authoritative level, on behalf of the Soviet Union. L.I. Brezhnev's foreword "To the American Reader," which opens the book "Leonid Brezhnev: Pages From Life," which has just been published by Simon and Schuster, has been received with rapt attention inside and outside America. Academician G. Arbatov's PRAVDA article "Time of Crucial Decisions" has also elicited a broad response.

The responses of the international public confirm that other countries and peoples want to see relations between the two great super powers friendly and constructive; such that they justify the expectations of the people craving to acquire firm guarantees of peace and security.

A great deal divides the socialist and capitalist states: fundamental social differences, ideological incompatibility and dissimilar approaches to many international problems. These are objective, natural complexities. They are great and must be neither ignored nor evaded. But it is possible--and necessary!--to safeguard relations from other complexities: artificial, forced and introduced from without. From attempts to gain something through propaganda campaigns like the ballyhoo about "violations" of human rights in the socialist world. From exaggeration of the notorious "Soviet military threat," which poisons the climate of relations with miasmas of mistrust, suspicion and alienation. From the tangling of various problems into such clews that it becomes difficult to find the thread to unwind them.

Things such as circumstantial deviations from the norms of neighborliness and from existing accords are also contraindicated for good relations. The Vladivostok accord on strategic arms limitation was reached in 1974--Washington began to back down from it, which greatly protracted and complicated further talks. The Soviet-U.S. joint statement on the Near East, which opened the way to a settlement of the conflict, was signed in the fall of 1977--the White House departed from it by undertaking the triple compact between Washington, Tel Aviv and Cairo. But given such zigzags and backsliding, how are relations to be developed in the ascendant?

Yes, a great deal divides the USSR and the United States. But there is at least one point at which a mutual effort must be made. This is the maintenance of peace and the prevention of war. The world community has no more important or more urgent task than this. "Now that it is a question of delivering mankind from the threat of nuclear annihilation," L. I. Brezhnev's foreword to the book published in the United States says, "cooperation between our two countries is assuming especially great significance. The edifice of detente cannot be permitted to collapse under the onslaught of champions of the cold war and the arms race."

Their chief aim now is to frustrate the new Soviet-U.S. strategic arms limitation agreement--SALT-II. They have already succeeded in this once: in 1976, when the agreement, in the view of G. Ford's administration, was almost ready. Now that the preparation of the agreement has reached the stage where, in the opinion of Secretary of State C. Vance, it can be submitted to the Congress this summer, U.S. and other opponents of detente are making desperate efforts to torpedo it a second time.

Given SALT-II, a more productive period in the whole complex of Soviet-U.S. relations may ensure. Given SALT-II, a new stimulus will appear for the more effective solution of disarmament problems. Given SALT-III, the detente process will acquire a powerful accelerator.

A lot has been staked on the card. It is a question not of one outdoing the other, but of the USSR and the United States, together with other states, halting the avalanche of arms and insuring a stable and safe world. All countries and peoples would benefit from this.

U.S. Maneuvering, Vacillating

LD130234Y Moscow in English to North America 2230 GMT 12 Apr 78 LD

[Text] President Carter's decision to postpone production of neutron bombs while modernizing missiles and projectiles to be used with neutron weapons is viewed in the Soviet Union as a maneuver to continue the arms race. Here is an opinion from Nikolay Shishlin:

The President's decision about the neutron bomb issue has raised several bewildering questions. The primary question is how will the Americans answer the Soviet Union's proposal to mutually agree not to produce neutron weapons. If the United States would agree to this proposal it could channel huge funds for the social needs of the American people. This would also create a good atmosphere for the arms limitation talks. But when the President announced his latest decision he made no mention of the Soviet proposal. Furthermore, he said it was postponing production of this inhumane weapon just to see what steps the Soviet would take to strengthen its defense. In other words the American leaders are trying to use the neutron bomb as a bargaining point and are trying to tie up the question of this weapon with other unrelated issues.

In Vladivostok President Leonid Brezhnev talked about the maneuvers by Western politicians. He said that these politicians are trying to avoid the clear and concrete proposal by the Soviet Union to agree not to produce neutron weapons. The Soviet leader stressed that these attempts show anything but a serious desire to achieve disarmament and do not help promote these aims. In an attempt to cast a shadow on Soviet policy and in some way justify the continuing arms race in the United States, the political leaders in Washington are insisting that the Soviet Union is increasing its defense efforts to such a degree that it threatens the security of the United States and its allies. These leaders are trying to hypnotize the public with statistics on the number of strategic missiles, tanks and other types of arms that the Soviet Union supposedly has. But such an approach gives a totally false picture.

Leonid Brezhnev once again stressed during his trip in Siberia and the Far East that the Soviet Union has never built up arms for the sake of arms, and has never been and never will be an advocate of the arms race. The arms race was started by the West and is being continued by the West. The Soviet Union does not hide the fact that it must take steps to protect its own security and that of its friends and allies. But this country has never produced more than it needs for defense. Furthermore, whatever weapons are produced in the Soviet Union are in response to what is being done in the United States and the other NATO countries. The true aims of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are clearly evidenced in the resolution of the ruling communist and workers' parties and are fully in the interests of peaceful construction. These aims are also evidenced in the Communist Party program. These parties want to see a lasting peace and view this as an absolute necessity for building a socialist and communist society. And those aims are also confirmed in the foreign policy programs of the socialist countries, which feel that the interests of peace are of top priority.

The Soviet Union has done everything it can to insure constructive talks with the United States on limiting strategic arms. Both the Americans and Soviets have noted that the talks have made visible progress. But whatever progress has been made has been the result of the Soviet Union's constructive position. The delay in the talks has been caused by the constant vacillation of the Americans. Washington wavers between its proposal to expand the framework of the agreement and have it apply to Soviet arms that do not come under the category of strategic arms, and its proposals could narrow the range of the agreement so as to exclude several types of American strategic weapons. Just as soon as progress was being made at the talks, the campaign began in the United States and other NATO countries to organize the production of cruise missiles. In fact it was openly admitted that the cruise missiles would give the United States military superiority.

Experience in the postwar years has shown on many occasions that the Soviet Union has responded to any attempt to create a weapon that would change the balance of forces. Therefore, it is useless to think that a change in the balance of forces is possible. Such plans can only hurt the possibility of a mutually acceptable agreement to limit strategic arms and would whip up the arms race. As Leonid Brezhnev said in Vladivostok, the Soviet Union strongly rejects any attempts to impose unacceptable conditions in the treaty. This country is for an early conclusion of a treaty; but only a treaty that would be in strict accordance with the principles of equality and like security. President Brezhnev stressed that the Soviet Union is not demanding that the treaty give it any advantages over the other side, and expects the same approach from the Americans, and added that there can be no other solution.

Politics, Profits Blamed

LD121554Y Moscow in English to North America 2330 GMT 11 Apr 78 LD

[Vladislav Kozyakov commentary]

[Text] Unfortunately, the United States seems clearly unprepared to conclude an agreement to end the arms race and to reduce or at least limit military preparations. This is evidenced in the American Government's attitude toward the Soviet-American talks on limiting strategic offensive weapons. Nearly 3 and 1/2 years ago at the summit meeting in Vladivostok, the two countries agreed on basic guidlines for the SALT-II talks. An agreement was to have been reached in 1975. But, by using various excuses, Washington delayed the talks in holding up an agreement, although the document has been for the most part drafted.

President Brezhnev talked on this subject recently in Vladivostok where the SALT-II guidelines had been drawn up. The Soviet Communist Party leader and head of state said that conclusion of the talks is being delayed for political reasons. The United States Government has exhibited indecision and inconsistency and is looking toward those who, from the beginning, were against the agreement, who are doing everything possible to prevent the treaty and who want to have a free hand to go on producing nuclear weapons with no limitations. President Brezhnev also pointed out that in the 3 and 1/2 years since the agreement was made in Vladivostok, the Americans have, on many occasions, made demands that would give them unilateral advantages. Such demands have presented a lot of problems at the talks.

Washington's attitude toward the neutron bomb is also indicative. The American policy makers are absolutely unwilling to make a compromise solution agreement on a mutually-beneficial basis. The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries have proposed concluding an agreement not to produce neutron bombs, but this proposal still hasn't been accepted by the United States. Because of widespread protests around the world against plans to produce neutron weapons, President Carter said that production would be postponed for a while, but he didn't even mention the Soviet proposal to agree not to produce this inhumane weapon. Not only that, but the United States President gave recommendations to modernize this weapon so it could be used on Lance missiles and projectiles.

Many other examples indicate clearly that the United States doesn't want and isn't ready to adopt the Soviet proposal on limiting and reducing arms. The administration and Congress increase military spending every year and the Pentagon is intensively working on developing more and more weapons and systems.

Right now the United States is working on the Trident submarines, cruise missiles, MX intercontinental ballistic missiles and XM-1 tanks. The Pentagon is also building new kinds of air force planes, ships, space weapons and warheads. The military-industrial corporations in the United States are reaping missions from these new armaments. Every new tank brings in $1.5 million. Every F-14 plane costs 30 million and every Nimitz aircraft carrier brings in nearly 1.5 billion. The big profit to monopolies for arms production is one reason why the American leaders are so inconsistent in their attitude toward limiting and reducing arms.

In an attempt to justify the growth of military spending, the creation of neutron bombs and other kinds of weapons, the American politicians repeat the worn-out claims of a Soviet threat. But the dozens of concrete Soviet proposals on disarmament give proof that the Soviet Union is making no threat, and furthermore is doing everything it can to stop the arms race and to conclude mutually-acceptable agreements to reduce and limit arms. In Vladivostok, Leonid Brezhnev once again said that there's no more important task facing humanity than to achieve disarmament. The main problem on the agenda is to stop the arms race, limit arms and eliminate the threat of thermonuclear war. The Soviet leaders stressed that this country will make every effort to achieve disarmament. Leonid Brezhnev also pointed out that it is time for some leaders in the West to think seriously about their responsibility to their people and to all people and to show by deeds that they are prepared to take real steps to curb the arms race.

CARTER RETURNS FROM THIRD WORLD TOUR EMPTYHANDED

LD121207Y Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 15, 7 Apr 78 p 16 LD

[P. Sergeyev article: "Scant Baggage"]

[Text] U.S. President J. Carter's 7-day tour of Latin American and African countries is over. The third foreign tour by the master of the White House included visits to Venezuela, Brazil, and Nigeria and a brief stopover in Liberia.

In addition to general questions concerning Washington's relations with Latin American states, certain problems directly affecting bilateral interests were discussed at the meetings with President Perez of Venezuela and President Geisel of Brazil.

Oil was discussed in Venezuela, which is the third largest oil exporter to the United States and plays an important role in OPEC. It was not hard to see J. Carter's call for the "stabilization of world prices" as an attempt to get Venezuela to renounce raising crude oil prices. As the New York DAILY NEWS wrote, the U.S. President concluded his talks in Caracas "without achieving unanimity on important economic questions."

In Brazil the master of the White House was confronted with a still more complex task. For relations with this Latin American "tropical giant" have never before reached such a low point. Having accused Washington of interfering in its internal affairs approximately a year ago, Brazil even refused U.S. military aid. This visit was designed to remove this tension. However, it appears from the final communique that the sides only confirmed their previous positions.

Whereas top-level visits to Latin America are the usual practice of masters of the White House, this was the first time in U.S. history that a U.S. President had made a trip to sub-Saharan Africa.

According to an official White House statement, the selection of Nigeria was not by chance. It is one of the richest African countries in terms of natural resources, from which the United States gets 20 percent of its imported oil. The New York TIMES called J. Carter's visit to Nigeria the culmination of his administration's prolonged efforts to improve relations with this state, which enjoys influence in the African political arena.

Questions of world oil prices were touched on at the talks in Nigeria, as well as in Venezuela. Here also, to judge from press comments, the President's efforts to win the Nigerian leaders over to his own position, which runs counter to the interests of developing states, were not crowned with success.

The situation in southern Africa was one of the items on the agenda at the talks in Lagos. The discussion of this question showed that Washington is still seeking to impose on the Zimbabwe patriots the Anglo-U.S. settlement plan, which enables the West to retain control over this country. Addressing representatives of the Nigerian Government and public in Lagos, J. Carter declared that he had promised to "come to the aid of the white minority in the Republic of South Africa" if it embarks on the path of the "gradual transformation of society." At the same time he ignored the demands of the African public for an embargo on U.S. trade and economic cooperation with the racist Pretoria regime.

In short, the U.S. President returned home with unimpressive baggage. The tour showed that the acute disagreements still divide the United States and the developing countries. At the same time the trip once again brought to light Washington's desire to shift the burden of the U.S. economic crisis onto the "Third World."

Black Africa Withholds Support

LD121337Y Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 8 Apr 78 p 3 LD

[Oleg Anichkin article: "Washington's African Aims"]

[Text] U.S. President J. Carter has visited Nigeria--a major African country. It was the first visit by an American President to "black Africa," unless, of course, you count President Roosevelt's brief halt in Liberia in 1943. The American propaganda media has blown out of all proportion the significance of this visit to the African Continent. An attempt has been made to show that the United States intends to promote the settlement of the very acute and complex problems, which have now arisen and are developing in southern Africa and other parts of this stormy continent.

The U.S. President chose Nigeria for his visit for various reasons. Nigeria is the largest and one of the richest African countries. The New York TIMES wrote frankly: "Nigeria, as the most powerful economic state in Africa with a multinational society, is of great significance for American purposes." The American President's trip to Nigeria and his Lagos talks move outside the framework of bilateral relations between the United States and Nigeria.

The fact is that the situation in Africa is one of the most acute in international life today. The entry of the national liberation movement of African peoples onto the stage of struggle for economic independence and progressive socioeconomic transformations--all this has jeopardized the economic, military and political interests of imperialism in Africa.

The African Continent, particularly southern Africa, is of great significance for the United States. According to the press, direct American capital investments in Africa have reached $4 billion, and the volume of U.S. trade with African countries totals $12 billion annually. Africa meets 35 percent of U.S. requirements for diamonds, for coffee--30 percent, for platinum--30 percent, for mercury--20 percent; for cobalt and chrome--47 percent and for manganese--40 percent. Nearly one-third of the oil imported by the United States comes from Nigeria.

With the help of this visit, the U.S. President tried to enlist Nigerian support for American policy in Africa, especially in such regions as South Africa, Namibia and Rhoedesia. It is no accident that the United States fears for the stability of its positions: 2 years ago, having gambled on the separatists and splittists in Angola, American diplomacy suffered a defeat which undermined its prestige. And quite recently, by supporting Somalia's aggressive course and trying to strengthen its strategic positions in that part of Africa, the United States again found itself with a losing hand.

Nigerians remember that in the not too distant past the United States also interfered in their own country's internal affairs, when Washington actively supported the splittists in Biafra. For this reason, on the eve of the visit, the Nigerian press and public either adopted cautious positions or criticized the aims of the U.S. President's visit to Lagos. Nigerians, the NEW NIGERIAN wrote, will consider it insufficient for the U.S. President to repeat general statements on Washington's "general good intentions" in Africa. And the DAILY SKETCH condemned Washington for its ties not only with the apartheid regime but also with forces hostile to progressive African states, including Angola and Mozambique.

Carter's very first speech in Lagos showed what he had brought with him on his visit to Africa. Although the President spoke of "U.S. readiness to take part in resolving certain African problems and to promote the resolution of the pressing problems of 'black Africa,'" on the other hand he stated bluntly that the United States will not leave its friends in the lurch; as he put it, they "must not find themselves in a disadvantageous position." He had in mind--and this was clear to everyone--the racists in Rhodesia and South Africa. The American President also devoted much attention in his speech to the "defense of human rights. But all these words did not arouse much enthusiasm either in the Nigerian press or among the Nigerian public. And New York TIMES correspondents reporting Carter's visit to Nigeria were obliged to note that the Nigerian Government had a very guarded attitude toward the U.S. President's visit. American correspondents also drew attention, not without disappointment, to the fact that, while Carter was delivering the speech, Nigerian state television was broadcasting coverage of a tennis match.

The results of Carter's visit to Nigeria can be judged from the final communique signed in Lagos. No agreement was reached on several questions of great significance for the African Continent, above all on Namibia. Nigerian Head of State General Obasanjo, the communique says, stressed that the government fully supports the South-West African People's Organization--the vanguard of the Namibian people in their struggle for true independence. President Carter, it appears from the communique, tried to guarantee above all the political interests of splittist groups, which are under South African control.

Nor did the American President have any success in his attempts to obtain support from the Nigerian leadership for his policy on the Republic of South Africa. [paragraph continues]

As the final communique openly states, the Nigerian head of state expressed the "considerable disappointment of his government at certain countries' policy of military and economic cooperation with South Africa." He again confirmed his government's firm determination to give political and material support to the national liberation movement in southern Africa.

Washington also wanted to obtain Lagos' condemnation of the aid given to African states by socialist countries, including Cuba. Carter spoke quite transparently of this in his speech in the Nigerian capital. Nonetheless, on the insistence of the Nigerian head of state, the press reports, all the American side's demands for the inclusion of these points in the communique went unheeded. As the U.S. press writes, quoting American officials, Nigerian leaders openly stated that African countries have the right to establish any relations they consider necessary with Cuba and other socialist countries.

The fact that the U.S. President's visit did not achieve the goals set by Washington is confirmed by world press comment. The British and French press and that of other Western countries noted that Carter disappointed "black Africa." The French newspaper LE MATIN, analyzing the U.S. President's speech in Lagos, noted that for the United States "it is impossible to simultaneously conduct a policy of defending human rights and show hesitation in adopting a clear position against Vorster's regime in South Africa."

The leaders of the young independent African states display vigilance against the intrigues of imperialist forces on the African Continent. Western countries are steering a course of exacerbating the political situation on the continent, of setting some African states against others and of kindling conflicts on territorial and border questions. Employing the most sophisticated means, they are pushing African states toward armed clashes.

These designs of the imperialist circles are rejected by the leaders of the African states, who are trying to spare the African Continent armed conflicts.

REACTIONARY AFRICAN REGIMES RECEIVE BULK OF U.S. ARMS

LD121749Y Moscow TASS in English 1535 GMT 12 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Washington, April 12, TASS--Constantly increasing the export of U.S.-made armaments to Africa, military-industrial monopolies of the United States conceal from the Congress important information on contracts signed and services rendered. This conclusion was made by specialists of the General Accounting Office of the United States.

Studying the question of deliveries of U.S. weapons to African countries, the General Accounting Office established that in a number of cases, specifically when supplying consignments of armaments to Zaire, Morocco and other countries, the U.S. Department of Defence concealed the fact that contracts with these countries envisaged the sending of U.S. military advisers and instructors to those countries.

The conclusion of the General Accounting Office draws attention anew to the dangerous business of U.S. war monopolies in the African Continent, which has become, in recent years, one of the main markets for sales of U.S. weapons.

The U.S. deliveries to African countries under the programme of aid to foreign states were assessed at 70 million dollars in 1975 and reached the volume of 155 million dollars in 1977. These figures do not reflect the full volume of deliveries of U.S.-made armaments to African countries, since they do not include so-called "commercial deals."

U.S. war monopolies operate in Africa without any control, and this makes their business particularly dangerous. U.S. imperialism is orienting at the most reactionary regimes in Africa. The main "customer" of the U.S. military-industrial complex in Africa is the Zaire regime, to which the United States delivered 30.4 million dollars worth of military equipment in 1977.

KISSINGER EMERGES AS AGENT OF MILITARY-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX

LD121427Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Apr 78 p 3 LD

[Col M. Ponomarev article: "Mr Kissinger's Ungainly Balancing Act"]

[Text] Henry Kissinger is reputed to be a well-versed and very experienced man. For 8 years he was on the highest rungs of the heirarchical leader in Washington and held the post of presidential adviser of national security affairs and then U.S. secretary of state. When Kissinger resigned several major American universities competed for the right to grant him a professional chair as a specialist in the field of international relations. He plumped for Georgetown University. Here Kissinger became professor of diplomacy and assumed the duties of adviser to the Center of Strategic and International Research.

Therefore, Kissinger's recent public speech in Cincinnati (Ohio) aroused all the more surprise. In this speech he sharply criticized the USSR's foreign policy course. It would be totally unrealistic to ask for this American bourgeois politician's unconditional approval of all the Soviet Union's acts in the international arena. But one might have expected elementary decency and respect for well-known facts and their correct interpretation from the professor of diplomacy.

In fact, the former secretary of state (who has obviously forgotten that he has been "former" for more than a year now) is trying to assert on behalf of the United States that "we cannot pursue relaxation of international tension." Why? Because, he declares without a shadow of a doubt, the Soviet Union is "vigorously supplying weapons and military hardware to every trouble spot on the globe."

These are not just words but a trick, an attempt to shift the blame from the guilty to the innocent. The whole world knows that it is precisely the United States which has been and still is making huge arms deliveries to the so-called "trouble spots." Mountains of American military equipment were sent to the long-suffering land of Vietnam. The United States spent billions and billions of dollars on arming to the teeth the Israeli aggressors in the Near East and inciting Tel Aviv to seize Arab lands. Armed conflict broke out in the Horn of Africa, and the U.S. Government sent its emissary to Mogadiscio to offer Somalia American weapons, diffidently called "defensive."

Kissinger's attempt to make the continuation of detente dependent on whether the Soviet Union acts only as certain people in the United States would like employs unsuitable means. One might think that detente is necessary and advantageous for the Soviet people alone but is worthless to the people of the United States.

The American people are as interested in lasting security and the development of international cooperation as other people in the world. But there are extremely influential forces active in the United States, which seek not detente but the fueling of international tension. Above all I have in mind the military-industrial complex.

Is not Mr Kissinger now emerging as a defender of the interests of this complex? How else can one explain his demand that the United States continue the arms race spiral? It is true that the former secretary of state has again shown himself master of verbal tightrope walking. His appeal to unrestrained armament literally runs thus: There is reason for serious concern if in the next 10 years the United States does not strive to keep pace with the arms race being mounted by...the Soviet Union. However, the originality of Kissinger's mode of expression is already known to us. Here again we have an attempt, using a simple trick, to pass off white as black and black as white to somehow mask the insatiable appetites of the American military-industrial complex and his own unseemly role of acting as its agent.

DEFENSE SECRETARY BROWN BEGINS TOUR OF NATO COUNTRIES

LD121842Y Moscow TASS in English 1650 GMT 12 Apr 78 LD

[Text] New York, April 12 TASS--U.S. Defence Secretary Harold Brown is starting today on a tour of a number of European nations to discuss measures for further stepping up the NATO bloc's military preparations. The tour will take him to Norway, the FRG, Britain and Sweden, where he is to attend the 23rd session of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group scheduled for April 18-19.

The question of neutron warheads will undoubtedly be the main subject of discussions at the session of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group, the ASSOCIATED PRESS agency notes. But along with it, however, considerable attention in the tour will be devoted to a further build-up by NATO countries in all types of weapons. The point at issue is in particular the meeting of the U.S. Government as regards a modernization and strengthening of the NATO armed forces.

Concrete steps are already being made within the framework of these commitments. As U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance admitted in his address at the conference of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, the United States together with its allies is adopting for service new tactical warplanes, a new generation of personnel armoured carriers and high accuracy missiles. Apart from it, the meeting of the NATO leaders scheduled in Washington in May is to discuss a long-term programme for a further military strengthening of the bloc. At present, the U.S. military command devotes much attention to NATO's "flank." With this aim in view emphasis is laid on the necessity to envigorate the participation of Greece and Turkey in NATO's military measures, to squeeze out more funds for military spendings from the countries of the "northern flank," i.e. the Scandinavian states. All this activity is evidence of the fact that the Pentagon and NATO strategists continue following the course of military preparations, building up new types of weapons and military equipment and increasingly drawing the European nations into the arms race.

BROCHURE CLAIMS CIA UNDERESTIMATES USSR DEFENSE SPENDING

LD121345Y Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 15, 7 Apr 78 pp 26-27 LD

[N. Zagladin article: "How Do They Do Their Calculations in the CIA?"]

[Text] In 1977 the National Strategy Information Center in New York published a brochure by William Lee, a former CIA employee who later worked for the Stanford Scientific Research Institute and also as a consultant for a number of other organizations. The brochure is entitled "Understanding the Soviet Military Threat. How CIA Estimates Went Astray."

It might be assumed from the title that the author wants to expose the fabrications about the "Soviet threat." But this supposition evaporates after only a cursory examination of the brochure. The introduction to the brochure--written by E. Rostow, former under secretary of state and one of the founders of the "Committee on the Present Danger," which unites within its ranks the most zealous apologists of the cold war--once again repeats the "Sovietologists'" traditional thesis that the Soviet Union's military potential is growing more rapidly than the military might of the United States. Lee's work is not simply routine propaganda material designed to intimidate the man in the street. The author's task is more serious than that.

In the fifties, on the basis of certain "secret data" obtained by the CIA, a hullabaloo was stirred up over the United States' "catastrophic lagging behind" the USSR in bomber aircraft. As a result, appropriations for the construction of U.S. bombers were sharply increased. The same story was repeated in the sixties with respect to strategic missiles. After the Pentagon's expanded programs had been approved, it emerged that the United States had not been lagging behind at all.

Some time ago the CIA made a new "discovery": The level of Soviet military spending is allegedly twice as high as was previously supposed. The latest campaign concerning the "Soviet threat" and, accordingly, about the need to create a new generation of strategic arms, was immediately mounted. This time, even the U.S. press began expressing doubts, not only about the accuracy of the CIA's data, but also about the organization's ability to carry out its functions in general.

Lee's work is also a kind of "reply" by the U.S. "hawks" to these doubts. The author analyzes the CIA's "errors," paying particular attention to the problem which caused the debate--the estimate of the Soviet military budget.

Of course, talking seriously, there is no problem here. The USSR's defense spending is published annually. The level of this spending is not increasing but falling. Our country has repeatedly expressed its readiness to undertake the most radical steps to reduce arms and military spending, provided of course that the principle of reciprocity is observed.

However, according to the CIA's data, Soviet military spending is approximately three times greater than the officially announced figures and even exceeds the Pentagon's spending. As Lee explains, this data was a result of the "recalculation" of the Soviet military budget carried out by the CIA.

The bulk of these overstated estimates is arrived at "through an increase in the evaluation of the cost of Soviet armaments." How is this done? The cost of Soviet technology and equipment, determined by CIA experts in dollars, is converted into rubles. When so doing, the exchange rate of the ruble is arbitrarily lowered. Moreover, for various types of technology and equipment, different coefficients of the relationships between the ruble and dollar are used.

It is clear that this system of evaluation provides the opportunity to obtain any results required, insofar as the coefficients are established by the CIA on the basis of purely subjective calculations. This was graphically illustrated by the "recalculation" of data on the Soviet military budget implemented in 1976. The CIA immediately halved the currency exchange rate ratios, which they themselves had used earlier, thus lowering the value of the ruble. The "comparison" of the CIA's evaluations with the "Soviet figures," which was carried out by that organization to lend greater weight to its manipulations, is also absolutely untenable. The "comparison" consisted of the arbitrarily calculated Gross National Product of the USSR being extended just as arbitrarily to consumption, accumulation and military spending. Lee admits that this method, like the "recalculation" of currencies, is untenable. He recalls that the CIA published two assessments of the USSR's gross national product, "which were mutually exclusive."

What conclusion does Lee reach after criticizing the CIA's methods? He declares that the CIA..."is underestimating the growth of Soviet military spending just as it did earlier." Lee explains his conclusion as follows. According to CIA assessments, military production in the USSR has increased 4.6 percent annually. But according to Soviet data, the author writes, the annual increase in the output of machine building and metal working from 1971 through 1975 amounted to 11 percent; consequently the CIA erred in the direction of underestimating the "Soviet threat."

It is well known that the basis of the CPSU's economic strategy is the continuing buildup of the country's peaceful economic potential, which presupposes the expansion and renewal of productive capital. The solution of this task requires the accelerated expansion of the production of the means of production, including machine building. Is this really the same as military production? But the truth is of no interest to Lee. He is interested in something else: in "proving" at all costs the existence of a "Soviet military threat" and at the same time in vindicating the CIA clerks, who have undermined their own reputation.

It is evidently impossible now to disregard the fact that the CIA is being criticized all the time. Lee also criticizes the CIA, but in a way that whitewashes the CIA in the final analysis. Lee appeals for consideration of the fact that "certain employees" of the CIA came out with correct assessments, that this organization's "assessments and forecasts" in the main tallied with reality, and that a "complete list setting out successes against failures would show a preponderance of successes, which no one mentions publicly, over the failures, which have become common knowledge." He asserts that the CIA provides more accurate data and forecasts than do scientific establishments.

"The miscalculation" on the bombers and missiles, which cost the taxpayers billions of dollars and which galvanized a dangerous arms race, is explained away by Lee as follows: "We simply did not understand the Soviets' strategic concepts, and we therefore assessed their priorities wrongly."

Mention is also made of the "mirror perception" which lies at the basis of the CIA's erroneous assessments, which means the "direct or indirect assumption that Soviet objectives are the same as our own." To a certain extent Lee is correct here. It became a tradition long ago among the cold war apologists to ascribe their own adventuristic schemes to the Soviet Union.

In conclusion, Lee advances a number of suggestions for "improving" the activity of the CIA (in actual fact his suggestions are more like advice on how to impart verisimilitude to anti-Soviet fantasies). He recommends that "greater trust be placed in the obvious": that is, in genuine Soviet official sources, and that economic information which is "scorned, disregarded or both" by the CIA should be utilized; events in historical development should be investigated; documentary substantiation of inferences should be insured ("which is rarely done"); employees of other establishments should be recruited for work; the organizational structure of Soviet defense establishments should be studied; the mode of strategic thinking in the Soviet Union should be studied; and so forth.

In formulating this advice the author has done the CIA a disservice. The nature of his recommendations reveals the arbitrary and superficial nature of the CIA's inferences and assessments.

It is difficult to say whether the CIA will heed Lee's opinion. One thing is beyond doubt: In those instances where the bosses of the military-industrial complex need material to substantiate the need for the creation of new types of weapons, they will get this material. On the basis of calculations like "2 times 2 makes 10."

PROPOSED INCREASE IN U.S. NAVAL MIGHT FUELS ARMS RACE

LD111921Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1453 GMT 11 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Washington--The U.S. Government has proposed a program for increasing the might of the U.S. Navy in 1979. During hearings in the Seapower and Strategic and Critical Materials Subcommittee of the House Armed Services Committee, G. Brown, U.S. Defense secretary, stated that the administration plans to increase the number of the Navy's combat vessels.

He stated that the government program envisages the construction of 70 new battleships and considerable modernization of 13 others, already operating within the complement of the Navy. The total cost of the 5-year program is reckoned to be $32 billion. Over $8 billion of this sum is earmarked by the administration for building nuclear missile-carrying Trident submarines. The plan calls for an average annual increase of 15 new vessels for the battle fleet. The program envisages the building of 6 new nuclear missile-carrying Trident submarines, 5 new nuclear torpedo-carrying submarines, 26 missile-carrying frigates, 12 special intelligence vessls. A total of $3.5 billion will be earmarked for the building of aircraft carriers and landing craft. In accordance with the program the United States must bring its total number of vessels in the battle fleet to 525 by 1984.

The planned major increase in U.S. naval might once again show that the Washington administration, which verbally favors limiting the arms race, in practice is undertaking steps in exactly the opposite direction, speeding up the uncontrolled arms race.

SOVIET DIPLOMAT DISCUSSES U.S. HUMAN RIGHTS CAMPAIGN

LD121637Y Moscow TASS in English 1555 GMT 12 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 12 TASS--Washington needed the campaign on alleged violations of human rights in socialist countries in order to cover up the crisis of 'spirit and faith' in the West, and somewhat boost the declining prestige of bourgeois democracy, says Valerian Zorin, a prominent Soviet diplomat.

As representative of the USSR to the U.N. Commission on Human Rights, Valerian Zorin gave an interview to the weekly NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA]. "Capitalism, he points out, is incapable of offering any new ideological basis and counterpose any social theory attractive to the masses in the slightest degree to the theory of scientific socialism. So the new 'initiative' was invented. And quite absurd, too. Really, can one await the protection of human rights from those who violate these rights every day, who deprive millions of people of basic human right--the right to work, who deprive the coloureds of any rights, and who work out man-hating plans of extermination of peoples?"

"In that campaign everything is upside down, Valerian Zorin goes on. Those who should have been the accused act as accusers while accusations are levelled at countries whose constitutions laws and all practical activities are indicative of genuine democratism, not in words but in deeds. Of course, each country has its difficulties. Socialist countries overcome them and principles of socialist democracy always prevail. We are prepared for a discussion of human rights. We have that to be proud of, and that to say to our opponents. But we are against the artificial linking of ideological problems with matters of interstate relations.

"The aim of the present campaign in the West is to divert the attention of popular masses from the crisis of the capitalist system, to discredit socialism, to weaken the positions of socialist countries, to disorient and split progressive socio-political forces in capitalist countries."

"In the field of foreign policy--and that was openly admitted by Zbigniew Brezezinski, assistant to the U.S. President for national security affairs, the human rights campaign was designed to 'replace' the bankrupt anti-communist and anti-Sovietism, which can no longer serve as the basis of foreign policy, Valerian Zorin went on to say. But the change of the signboards does not change the essence of the matter. Manifest is the same overt anti-communism with its attempts at interfering in the internal affairs of other countries.

All this takes place under the cover of talk about detente, about concern for its future. It is even speculated that this is allegedly essential for the implementation of the Helsinki accords. But is is quite evident that by implanting hostility between peoples, suspiciousness, distrust between states and by interfering in the internal affairs of sovereign states, the organizers of the campaign act contrary to the spirit and letter of the final act. Their efforts are objectively directed against international detente."

CARTER'S ANTI-INFLATION PROGRAM 'PURELY SYMBOLIC'

LD121852Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1430 GMT 12 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Washington--President J. Carter has spoken at the conference of the American Society of Newspaper Editors on issues concerning the United States economic position. He announced the beginning of a new program to fight inflation, based on the existence of grave problems in the U.S. economy. The President indicated that, for his administration, a solution to the problem of inflation is more important than the struggle against umemployment, despite the fact, according to official data, there are 6 million unemployed in the United States. J. Carter claimed that his administration "had more good progress" in the field of employment, although he admitted that "too many Americans, particularly young people and representatives of national minorities, are still without work."

The President said that the large volume of oil imports and growing inflation are creating a danger to the "restoration of the U.S. economy" and are undermining the dollar. According to him, inflation "has hit all sectors of our economy." J. Carter admitted that the government had no easy answers to all these problems. Lowering the rate of inflation is no easy task, and there is no quick way around it, he warned. The President noted that the problems of the economy are exacerbated by the continuous growth of oil imports without a single national energy policy. According to data which he quoted, 10 years ago the United States spent $2 billion on imported oil, and in the current year no less than $45 billion is being spent.

It follows from what the President said that, by unleasing its latest "anti-inflation campaign," the White House has decided to rely on old methods previously employed on a number of occasions without particular success. The program which J. Carter has proposed envisages, among other things, the "voluntary" refusal by the working people of a wage increase and a reduction in increases for federal employees. Special emphasis is being laid on restricting federal spending for social needs. In this respect the administration is bypassing the question of the constant growth in unproductive military spending, which has been set at the record level of nearly $130 billion.

The same day J. Carter spoke at a press conference, when correspondents again drew his attention to the difficulties of the U.S. economy. "We still have a lot of unsolved problems," the President said. "There are problems of energy, inflation, increasing the government's effectiveness, tax reform, and so on. All these are very complex problems," J. Carter admitted.

The program for fighting inflation, announced by the President, has met with skepticism here. Many observers, and even some representatives of the administration, according to the Washington POST, believe that "no significant reduction in the rate of inflation can be expected" from this campaign. Observers point out that, against the background of a continuing reduction in the living standards of most Americans, J. Carter's new "anti-inflation program" will be purely symbolic.

FORMER FBI MEMBERS CHARGED WITH ILLEGAL SPY METHODS

LD111912Y Moscow TASS in English 1842 GMT 11 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Washington, April 11, TASS--The U.S. Justice Department has instituted criminal proceedings against former acting director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation Patrick Gray and two of his deputies. They are charged with the use of illegal methods in spying on members of the left-wing student organization Weathermen in the early seventies.

For many years, the U.S. secret service perpetrated arbitrary rule, flouted the civil rights of Americans, insisted that people were sacked from their jobs on political grounds. The FBI spied on numerous progressive and political sorganizations in the USA using such illegal methods as wire tapping, mail opening, breaking in and stealing of documents.

The criminal proceedings instituted for spying on a comparatively small organization is tactics used here in order to divert public attention from the mass crimes of the FBI against the Americans.

The same device was used in February when the House Judiciary Committee instituted hearings into the report of the U.S. Justice Department, in which main attention was devoted to the use by the late FBI Director Edgar Hoover and some executives of the bureau of the FBI and its agents for personel benefit, and not in connection with the numerous crimes committed in the interests of big businessmen, the military industrial-complex and the Mafia, with which, as the U.S. press admits, Hoover acted hand in hand.

FBI CONTINUES TO COLLECT DOSSIERS ON AMERICANS

LD101334Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0827 GMT 10 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Washington--Behind the noise of their propaganda campaign in "defense" of human rights the American authorities are continuing to collect dossiers on progressive organizations and individuals, preparing the ground for legal reprisals against them. Some impression of the scale of the political investigations in the United States is given by the material published here on the activity of the Chicago branch of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The Chicago branch of the secret police [okhranka] in recent years has accumulated in its archives dossiers on "subversive" and "extremist" organizations, which contain some 8 million pages. Put in a pile, these dossiers would be as high as a 140-story building.

Among the "subversive" organizations on which dossiers have been compiled are the American Civil Liberties Union, the Alliance To End Repression, the Chicago Committee To Defend the Bill of Rights, the black organization People United To Save Humanity, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Congress of Racial Equality, and many others.

To gather this "data" the Chicago secret service benefitted from the services of 5 thousand paid agents who were handed more than $2.5 million during 1966 to 1976. During these 10 years it began compiling new dossiers on 28,000 organizations and individuals.

Besides the Chicago department, there are 58 other FBI departments in the U.S., which also compile dossiers on "dissidents." As the press has already reported, the FBI has dossiers on 150 million people--practically every adult American. Besides the FBI, the CIA and a number of other specialized American services are engaged in this.

PLANS FOR CEMA NUCLEAR POWER INDUSTRY OUTLINED

LD121541Y Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 8 Apr 78 p 3 LD

[A. Polekhin article: "Socialism's Peaceful Atom"]

[Text] The peaceful use of atomic energy is playing a tremendous role today in countries socioeconomic development. It has diverse applications in the power industry, industry, agriculture and in the development of science as a whole. The current requirements, when more and more energy-intensive production processes are appearing and the problems of supplying conventional sectors with energy are becoming increasingly acute, are compelling us to turn to the atom. The CEMA countries, developing and implementing their plans for the creation of a nuclear power industry, are rapidly building AES's. The total generating capacity of AES's in the socialist countries is now more than 10,000 megawatts. In each consecutive 5-year plan period, this capacity will more than double, after reaching approximately 25,000 megawatts by 1980 according to long-term forecasts. In practical terms this means substantial structural changes in the fuel and energy balance in the CEMA countries.

The CSSR's long-term program, for instance, foresees the construction of several large AES's over 15 years with a total generating capacity of about 12,000 megawatts. Presumably, by 1990, 1/3 of the country's electric power will be atomic. In Poland, AES's with a total generating capacity of 7,500 megawatts are scheduled to be built over a 15-year period--which will substantially supplement the country's present energy balance.

The GDR was the first of the fraternal countries after the USSR to join the "atomic energy club." An AES in Reinsberg, commissioned more than 10 years ago, provides electricity to cities, plants and villages, and an even more powerful AES named after Bruno Leischner, has been commissioned. New reactors and new units are awaiting commissioning. The pioneer of the nuclear power industry in Bulgaria--the Kozloduy AES--has become an important landmark for the country's power industry. Its units already provide almost 16 percent of the country's entire electric power. But, when the third and fourth reactors are commissioned at the end of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, the Kozloduy AES will become the republic's main power center, generating approximately 11-12 trillion kilowatt-hours.

Construction of a Hungarian station at Paks is underway. Current will start flowing there from a 440-megawatt unit in 1980.

Such a large-scale approach to the solution of one of the most important energy problems has confronted the countries of the socialist community with an entire series of top-priority tasks which were examined at the 31st CEMA session in Warsaw. As a result, a draft program was adopted for the maximum development of atomic engineering in the fraternal countries, which provides for intensive international specialization and cooperation. The implementation of the program will be very important to the further development and deepening of the CEMA countries' economic integration.

Specialists from the socialist community countries are now working at a quickened pace to coordinate plans for the production and delivery of AES equipment. In the first half of the year, the signing of an appropriate multilateral agreement among the countries concerned for the period 1981-1990 is envisaged. Work is under way in the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, the GDR and other states to create special-purpose equipment and to construct new enterprises to solve vital questions concerned with this program. The demands made on the sectors serving the atomic energy industry are so stringent that industry must make new, qualitative progress in design and technological solutions.

Today's successes in solving the whole complex of problems connected with the nuclear energy industry and joint action make it possible to conclude that the large-scale plans for creating a network of AES's in the socialist community are based on a firm foundation. Soon, the energy from these AES's will begin flowing in ever-increasing volumes to plants and construction sites and to the cities and villages of the fraternal countries.

YUGOSLAV-SOVIET TRADE COOPERATION CONTINUES EXPANSION

LD121141Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Apr 78 p 4 LD

[B. Dudoladov and V. Zhuravskiy article: "The Keys to Cooperation"]

[Text] Belgrade--In any area of Yugoslavia, a visitor will invariably be told at enterprises, in economic chambers, in the assemblies or party committees, about cooperation with the Soviet Union, either about the products being exported to us or about the exchange of experience between related enterprises.

The meetings and talks between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and J. Broz Tito, chairman of the LCY and president of Yugoslavia, give strong impetus to Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation, the successful rapprochement between the parties and countries and the further strengthening of the friendship of our peoples.

As is known, the general indicator of all types of interstate economic collaboration is the volume of foreign trade. The Soviet-Yugoslav trade protocol signed at the end of January envisages increasing the volume of trade in 1978 to $3 billion, which exceeds the volume of trade planned in the long-term agreement. This dynamic growth is graphically expressed by a sharply rising line. Soviet-Yugoslav foreign trade for 1971-1975 doubled that of the previous 5-year period. In the current 5-year period, it will again more than double and will total about $14 billion.

The trade between the USSR and Yugoslavia is not only characterized by rapid growth but also by qualitative changes. An increasingly larger role is played by the exchange of finished products, particularly cars, tools and means of transport. Whereas in 1974, they accounted for 14.5 percent of Soviet exports to Yugoslavia, in 1976 they accounted for 18.5 percent. In imports from Yugoslavia, they respectively accounted for 22 percent and 36.3 percent. We deliver metallurgical and electrical equipment, cars and trucks, means of air communication and metal-cutting machines to Yugoslavia and purchase ships and shipping equipment, metal-cutting machines, cable and pipeline, rolled ferrous metal and industrial fittings, and so forth.

Soviet deliveries of a broad range of goods are very important to Yugoslavia's national economy. Thus, in 1976 Yugoslav organizations purchased 69 percent of their total imports of raw cotton, 64 percent of their coal, 47 percent of their cast iron, 36.2 percent of their crude oil, 27 percent of their cars and 21 percent of their trucks.

The Soviet Union accounts for one-fourth of all Yugoslav exports. The capacity and stability of our market presents broad possibilities for the development of multiserial and profitable production for several sectors of Yugoslav industry.

Ties between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia are built both on a bilateral and multilateral basis in accordance with the agreements between CEMA and Yugoslavia. Industrial cooperation and production specialization open great prospects for economic cooperation.

Vehicle manufacturers initiated this trend. Nine years ago the "Vaz" collectives in Togliatti and associations of the "Crvena Zastava" plants in Kragujevac closely cooperated on the basis of beneficial intergovernmental agreement. It was continued for the current 5-year plan and its volume doubled.

The agreements on cooperation and specialization in lathe-building, concluded for the current 5-year period, are being successfully implemented. Production and reciprocal deliveries of metal-cutting lathes, forge and press equipment, hard alloy metalworking instruments and synthetic diamonds have been established.

Economic and technical aid in the construction and modernization of industrial and other projects has widened in economic relations between the USSR and Yugoslavia. It embraces entire sectors of the economy. In accordance with inter-governmental agreements, our country is helping to build and modernize 111 Yugoslav projects in energy, ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, coal and oil extracting industry, machine-building, construction materials industry.... Already, 47 of them have been commissioned. The largest installation was the oxygen-converting complex which can produce 1 million tons of steel per year with continuous casting machines at the Zenitsa metallurgical combine, the first phase of the Smederevo metallurgical combine with a capacity of 600,000 tons of steel per year, and the Djerdap hydroelectric and shipping system in the Iron Gate Dam region on the Danube. This year such large projects as the Negotino thermal power station (its trial exploitation has already begun) and the Kostolatcs thermal power station, and the Birac aluminum plant with a capacity of 600,000 tons per year will begin operation.

For their part, Yugoslav enterprises and associations are supplying machinery and ferrous metallurgy equipment to the USSR. Several leading machine-building plants--the Litostroj in Ljubljana, Energoinvest in Sarajevo, the Jugoturbina in Karlovac, the Djhuro Djhakovic in Slavonski Brod and others--are preparing individual types of equipment for the construction of power stations in the Soviet Union.

The large detachment of Yugoslav workers, engineers and technicians working with our country has been supplemented by construction workers in recent years. The collectives of Trudbenik and Industrogradni--enterprises enjoying an international reputation--are completing the construction of a comfortable hotel in Yalta. Presently, Trudbenik is erecting a tourist complex on the Black Sea coast of the Caucasus and a large motel near Moscow.

The front of scientific and technical cooperation is broad. It passes through almost all sectors of the economy. The exchange of scientific and production experience is growing broader and direct links between scientists are strengthening. Last year, on the basis of joint working plans alone, 119 Soviet and 124 Yugoslav organizations solved 170 scientific and technical important economic problems of both countries. [paragraph continues]

One of the major projects completed was the joint creation by the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute for Management Problems and the Automatics Institution of the Sarajevo Energoinvest Association of a system to regulate asynchronous motors. Its effect on the USSR's economy will total tens of millions of rubles. As a result of joint work by Soviet and Yugoslav scientists the GVS-100 computer has also been created.

The volume achieved and the structure of trade and economic cooperation constitute a lasting basis for the elaboration of a long-term program for its development. This primarily concerns such sectors as energy, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, the chemicals industry, shipbuilding, the motor vehicle industry, electrical equipment, agriculture and food industry, construction, transportation and tourism.

By mutual efforts Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation is becoming more and more diverse and embracing new spheres every year.

ALOIS INDRA LAUDS USSR-CSSR RELATIONS IN CTK INTERVIEW

LD121900Y Prague CTK in English 1720 GMT 12 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 12, CETEKA--The current visit of the Czechoslovak parliamentary delegation to the Soviet Union was in the first place to be conducive to the promotion of relations between the two countries in all spheres and cooperation along the parliamentary line, head of the delegation Alois Indra told CETEKA today.

The chairman of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly added that the remarkable work done by the Soviet Union in the 60 years of its existence under the leadership of its Leninist communist party has been an immensely valuable source of experience for Czechoslovakia.

The talks we had with Soviet officials proved the identity of views on all issues discussed whether they concerned the international situation, Czechoslovak-Soviet relations, or the cooperation of the two countries' supreme legislative bodies and its further development. The exchange of information on the implementation of the conclusions of the 15th Czechoslovak Communist Party Congress and the 25th Soviet Communist Party Congress was useful to both sides.

Alois Indra appreciated the opportunity to learn about the implementation of measures ensuing from the new Soviet Constitution.

Kuznetsov Receives CSSR Group

LD122009Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 12 Feb 78 LD

[Text] In the Kremlin today, Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received a delegation of the Federal Assembly of Czechoslovakia, led by Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the assembly.

Comrade Kuznetsov conveyed to the members of the delegation greetings from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Comrade Indra expressed hearty thanks for the warm greetings from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and conveyed to Comrade Brezhnev, on behalf of the delegation, wishes for new, great successes in his responsible and noble activity. The head of the delegation expressed deep gratitude for the ardent cordiality and hospitality shown to the Czechoslovak parliamentarians in the Soviet Union.

CANADIAN DRAFT BUDGET INCREASES MILITARY SPENDING

LD121717Y Moscow TASS in English 1651 GMT 12 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Ottawa, April 12, TASS--Canada's draft budget for the fiscal year of 1978-1979, submitted to the Parliament by the minister of finance, Jean Chretien, provides for the further growth of the country's military spendings. Allocations for the purchase of new weapons alone will grow 17 percent.

The constant growth of spendings on armaments is a direct consequence of Canada's participation in the joint Canadian-American North American Air Defence Command (NORAD) and in the aggressive NATO bloc. Membership in the NORAD annually costs Canada 140 million dollars. Pressured by the Pentagon and the NATO militarists, the Canadian Government agreed to increase the country's military expenditures in the course of the next three years. This year, for instance, allocations for military purposes have grown to 3.5 thousand million dollars. The lion's share of this money is being spent on the purchase of new weapons in the United States and in other NATO countries. The American Lockheed corporation has already received orders worth about 1,000 million dollars for the construction of patrol planes. Almost two hundred million dollars have been allotted to West German military monopolies, which will deliver to Canada Leopard tanks.

At the present time the American aircraft building companies and the Anglo-Italian-West German "Panavia" concern are competing sharply for the right to receive orders worth more than 2,000 million dollars, allocated for the purchase of new fighter planes for the Canadian Airforce. Looming large also are new billions of dollars, earmarked for the modernisation of the Canadian Navy. Huge sums are being transferred to foreign arms manufacturers at the time when the Canadian economy is living through considerable difficulties. The growth rates of the gross national product dropped in 1977 to 2.6 percent. More than one million people are out of work. Inflation tops nine percent per annum.

In this connection the convention of the Canadian Labour Congress, the country's major trade union organization, demanded that Canada should withdraw from NORAD and curtail its participation in NATO. The resolution, adopted by the congress, notes that the spending of thousands of millions of dollars on armaments tends to increase inflation and unemployment, consumes funds that are needed to solve the country's social problems.

SEC GEN LUNS INTERVIEWED ON NATO OBJECTIVES, STANDS

LD121315Y Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 5 Apr 78 p 14 LD

[Article by LITERATURNAYA GAZETA special correspondent Valeriy Gorbunov and NOVOSTI correspondent Aleksandr Melnikov: "NATO in Cold War Emplacements"]

[Excerpts] Brussels, Moscow--IN THE PAST 10 YEARS ALONE THE COUNTRIES BELONGING TO THE AGGRESSIVE NATO BLOC HAVE SPENT $1.3 TRILLION ON WAR PREPARATIONS, ALMOST HALF OF THESE COLOSSAL SUMS BEING ACCOUNTED FOR BY THE PAST 4 YEARS, AND LAST YEAR ALONE THE MILITARY EXPENDITURE OF THE NATO COUNTRIES AMOUNTED TO $165 BILLION. Even greater allocations are planned for subsequent years.

West Europe has been transformed into a gigantic powder magazine through the efforts of NATO.

MORE THAN 7,000 U.S. TACTICAL WARHEADS ARE CURRENTLY DEPLOYED IN EUROPE. ACCORDING TO WESTERN SPECIALISTS 'THIS IS MORE THAN SUFFICIENT TO FLATTEN THE WHOLE OF WEST EUROPE."

NATO is continuing to arm. And this is at a time when elements of realism are becoming increasingly apparent in international politics and when the peoples of Europe and the entire planet are increasingly in favor of detente and the strengthening of peace.

Of course, for us Soviet journalists who visited NATO headquarters for a meeting with Mr Luns, its secretary general, the negative reaction of that organization to the beneficial changes in the continent's political climate was no secret. But journalists always strive to get the information they are interested in first hand,....

Necktie Emblem

A police officer dressed in a tight-fitting dark-blue raincoat and bright-orange armbands examined our documents and gave us the sign to pass through. There was another checkpoint, and then we were inside NATO headquarters, whose squat buildings stretched along the road leading to Brussels Airport.

...A guard (the massive handle of whose revolver could be seen sticking out of a short holster) took our passports.

"Pass!"

We were now in the so-called "security zone." This part of the building has slightly richer furnishings; instead of cheap plastic it has wood panels, a thick carpet muffles the sound of footsteps, the doors are covered with soft black leather. One of them swung open and there facing us was the lean figure of Mr Luns.

Mr Luns expressed his readiness to answer our questions. He warned that he would be speaking "not on behalf of allied governments": "I will sketch out my personal observations." However, he immediately broke this rule, beginning his next phrase with the words: "We allied powers...."

We will not be too critical. Especially as Mr Luns assured us that the NATO countries nurture no hostile feelings against the Soviet people.

"We know well your people's great qualities which have won worldwide respect, such as heroism, self-sacrifice and the capacity to endure enslavement," he said.

From the place where we sat there was a good view of a table by the window on which were set out small, almost toylike models of combat missiles--a visible reminder of the not altogether harmless official functions of the office occupant.

Mr Luns switched to NATO.

"Our alliance," he stated, "is wholly and entirely defensive in nature, and even if we were inclined to aggression we have no means of influencing that."

"Is that so?" we asked.

Vittorio Zucconi, a journalist with the Italian bourgeois newspaper LA STAMPA, was among foreign correspondents invited to the Langley military base (the immediate rear of the NATO air forces). Zucconi described what he saw and heard in a dispatch entitled "In the Lap of NATO:" "Infantrymen armed with antitank missiles the size of typewriters which without fail hit the target; portable multitarget missiles (against personnel, tanks, aircraft or whatever you like), which are constantly being made smaller; increasingly sophisticated missiles--radio-targeted, laser-targeted--which can cut down anything that moves, breathes or trembles at a range of many kilometers.... Rifles which see in the dark, and computers which know the outcome of a battle even before it has started."

There's a "lack of deterrent facilities" for you! However, this is not enough for the NATO leaders.

Speaking in a subcommittee of the Senate Armed Forces Committee, U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown stated that the North Atlantic bloc is preparing an "unprecedented" 25-year program designed to insure that NATO "is capable of effectively waging war."

Mr Luns is also contributing what he can--and it is a great deal--to spinning the arms race fly-wheel. Recently in Brussels he spoke out with all his might in favor of the neutron bomb which, acoording to him..."would lessen the possibility of nuclear war."

We asked the NATO secretary general to explain his statement. At first Mr Luns attempted to mollify us, saying that "the decision on neutron bomb production has not yet been taken." Then he began to assert that the neutron bomb could enhance the reliability of Western deterrence and therefore "assist in averting aggression."

We will return to Mr Luns' words on "averting aggression," but for the present we asked him the question:

"But why does NATO so actively oppose supplementing political detente with military detente?" The answer was rhetorical:

"The NATO countries, which incessantly express their willingness to work for relaxation of tension, consider that the best thing would be to implement practical steps to normalize relations between the NATO countries and the Warsaw Pact countries. It is essential, however," Mr Luns raised an index finger, "that proposals aimed at political or military detente be filled with real substance...."

We would recall that since World War II the Soviet Union has submitted 103 major proposals aimed at curbing the arms race and strengthening international security. However, NATO is obviously in no hurry to respond to the Soviet Union's "peace offensive."

Mr Luns, naturally, disagreed with our viewpoint.

"The fairest solution," he said, "would be the establishment of party of central European ground forces and a reduction of disaprity in the number of main combat vehicles in that sector."

Mr Luns switched to the old, jarring proposals of the Western powers on so-called "asymmetric reduction." These proposals, as is well known, are aimed at insuring that the socialist countries reduce their armed forces by almost three times more than the NATO states--which would lead to an alteration of that same, approximately equal correlation of forces which has been formed in central Europe, to the benefit of the Atlantic bloc. Where then is the "principle of equality" for which Mr Luns is supposedly so concerned?!

The conclusion must be drawn that Mr Luns was, to say the least, not quite sincere with us. A former member of the U.S. National Security Council has expressed himself more frankly on this point: "The NATO proposal for extensive 'asymmetric reduction' is recognized in the West as essentially unacceptable to the Warsaw Pact and has been chosen to prevent premature action on forces reduction." Citing this judgement in his book "Dynamics of Detente. How to End the Arms Race" ["Dinamika Razyradki. Kak Pokonchit s Gonkoy Vooruzhenoy"] State Department official A. Cox added: "The proposal of 'asymmetric (or unequal) reduction' of forces is still in force today. It is clear, therefore, that we do not in fact intend to conclude an agreement."

Spoken without ambiguity!

The socialist countries, have repeatedly put forward a proposal for the simultaneous dismantling of the North Atlantic pact and the Warsaw Pact or, as a preliminary step, the elimination of their military oganizations. However, the facts irrefutably testify that NATO has no desire to disarm. NATO wants to continue the arms race.

This is being done, as we can see, under the flag of "averting aggression." And from whose side, itmight be asked? Who is preparing to attack Mr Luns and the organization he leads?

Those "Perfidious Russians"

This is what the journal NATO REVIEW wrote recently: "The Soviet Union and its allies have trained to wage a short war characterized by exceptional strike force and little warning and will be a massive blitzkrieg." Reminding Mr Luns of this quote from the press organ under his jurisdiction, we said:

"In one of his interviews, FRG Chancellor Schmidt scoffed at a particular home-grown strategy which tried to frighten gullible inhabitants with a lie about the 'perfidious Russians,' virtually ready to make a dash for the banks of the Rhine. Does it not seem to you, Mr Luns, that trying to frighten the population of Western Europe with the notorious threat from the East is a smokescreen to disguise the arms buildup mounted by NATO which serves the aims of poisoning the international atmosphere?"

We say bluntly: We did not receive a convincing answer from the NATO secretary general to this question. Repeating the hackneyed NATO propaganda assertions he began to speak of the "just concern" of the Western countries over increase in the Soviet Union's military potential, which supposedly far exceeds its defense needs, of the stress which the Warsaw countries are supposedly placing on improving offensive means, and about the modernization of Soviet aircraft and the growing might of the Soviet Navy, convincingly demonstrated in the "Okean" naval maneuvers....

Mr Luns' tactics are not new. Their principles were formulated several years ago by then U.S. Deputy Assistant Defense Secretary for NATO Affairs in Europe (F. Uayl). "Any discussion which is aimed at showing that the Soviet Union does not in fact lead NATO in conventional forces...will be a stimulus to withdraw U.S. troops...and will prompt the European parliaments to reduce their military budgets." and the NATO leaders do not want to allow this in any event. This means that one thing remains: to make assertions, despite the facts, about the Warsaw Pact's "superiority" and about Soviet "threat;" even though it is well known that the USSR only possesses the military potential sufficient to meet its needs as a great modern state and to allow it to maintain its defense capability at the necessary level. Our country is not threatening anyone and is not preparing to threaten anyone.

Besides, Mr Luns himself admits this. During a conversation in which he stipulated that he was expressing his personal viewpoint, he said:

"I am confident that in the present situation the Soviet Union is not concocting any aggressive plans vis-a-vis the West...."

Sound words! But not for nothing is Mr Luns valued in NATO for his skill, as his fellow Dutchmen say, at "throwing flour in the ointment" or, as we say, at clouding the issue. He added:

"But its (the Soviet Union's) intentions could change...."

Thus, Mr Luns is not worried about the present but is not confident about the future either. Perhaps in this case, we said, it would be useful to look to the past? It irrefutably attests that aggression against our country always came from the West and the West was never the subject of an attack from our side.

Mr Luns nods. Personally he well understands the feelings of the Soviet people, whose country was the object of foreign invasion for many centuries, but....

Pay particular attention to what follows....

"...But," Mr Luns states, "your country is economically very strong, besides, it has a dynamic ideology which we do not share.... Therefore you can understand the reason for our nervousness...."

Well, whatever, we shall try to clarify the real reasons for Mr Luns' "nervousness" and for the unrestrained arms race unleashed by NATO.

Guns Against Ideas

Mr Luns is worried by the "dynamism" of our ideology and the economic might of the world's first socialist country. A few years ago, when giving an interview to the American journal, TIME, Luns, explaining the history of NATO's appearance, admitted that this organization was born "out of fear of communist dominance spreading from the East into Western Europe." And Mr Luns has frequently made statements since then about the "threat to freedom and the independence of the West from the...Soviet Union's world outlook."

Thus--guns against ideas?

"We frequently hear the opinion," we say, "that NATO is planning, in particular, to use the threat of the creation of leftwing governments to interfere in the internal affairs of the member countries of this organization. What can you say about this."

Mr Luns frowns.

"I would not like," he said, "the impression to be created that we are interfering in the internal affairs of NATO member countries. We are even trying (?!) not to discuss questions of internal evolution in these countries. As is known, after World War II communists took part in the work of the governments in several countries.... But, in general, one-fifth of the divisions we have is sufficient to prevent the communists coming to power in West European countries!

This statement by the NATO secretary general requires comment.

LITERATURNAYA GAZETA has already reported that even in the fifties, at the height of the "cold war," and then in the sixties NATO headquarters drew up a few dispositions under various figures: "Oplan No 100-1," "Operation Prometheus," "Document 70/5" and others. Each of these dispositions envisages a lightning fast seizure of power in a number of West European countries if required--with the help of NATO formations. There is every reason to consider that there now exists a special department in NATO headquarters engaged in such matters.

It is not this department which defined the figure Mr Luns cited in his talk with us--one-fifth of the divisions are enough to "prevent the communists coming to power"!

Recently a group of American NATO soldiers stationed in West Germany started to collect signatures for a petition expressing indignation at plans to produce the neutron bomb. "A WEAPON WHICH KILLS PEOPLE WHILE PRESERVING PROPERTY," the petition says, "CAN ONLY BE GOOD FOR THOSE WHO OWN PROPERTY AND NOT FOR THOSE WHO HAVE NOTHING TO LOSE EXCEPT THEIR OWN LIVES."

As we can see, even NATO soldiers are well aware of the class nature of that organization! Mr Luns and his North Atlantic bloc colleagues represent the interests of those who, in the words of the author of the petition, "own property." Not for nothing did the well-known Dutch public figure (Vibenga) call Luns a "supporter of rightwing dictatorships"!

One cannot fail to recall the words of V.I. Lenin, who wrote: "Modern militarism is the result of capitalism. In both its forms it is a "living manifestation" of capitalism: as the military force used by capitalist states in their foreign confrontations...and as a weapon in the hands of the ruling classes to suppress any (economic or political) proletarian movement."

An exhaustive assessment of the true essence of NATO was given by L.I. Brezhnev in his speech at the Berlin conference of European communist and workers' parties: "...as for NATO, that bloc was created as an instrument of aggression and the suppression of the peoples' liberation struggle, and, however embellished its activity, it remains so today."

...We left the office of the NATO secretary general accompanied by David Kidd, whom we already knew. On parting, the press service chief expressed the wish to show us the apartments, which are open for viewing.

"This hall is named after former Canadian Prime Minister Pearson," he told us.

We recollected that in his time Pearson had been forced to admit that "the NATO system is outmoded."

Later on, M. Mansfield, leader of the Democratic majority in the U.S. Senate, spoke about this more definitely: NATO "is unquestionably the biggest and least flexible of the cold war organizations. For many years it has been opposed to demands for change." Well, it is hard not to agree with these words by the American Senator.

NATO and its secretary general long opposed the convening of the all-European conference on questions of peace and security. When such a conference became a fact, a new "interrelated strategy for defense and the relaxation of tension" was elaborated on the spot. However, in spite of everything said, NATO goals and tasks, even in new international conditions, have not undergone substantial changes. Only the vocabulary of loquacious politicians has changed somewhat; the essence of NATO bloc thinking has remained the same. NATO and its leaders, as before, are entrenched in the cold war. We were again persuaded of this by our meeting with Mr Luns.

"For these people," the Italian journalist Vittorio Zucconi, who has penetrated the "bosom" of NATO and whom we have already quoted, "war is the 'daily bread,' although "our aim is peace," and Europe is the "theater of hostilities," as they say in the professional jargon... Unfortunately, this military game is running an increasing risk of encroaching on reality...."

...Mr Kidd, the press service chief, flung open another hall door for us. We saw some Scandanavian schoolchildren with whom we were already acquainted. Two NATO officials (one a military official in black uniform with gold braid on the sleeves, from General Haig's department, the other a civilian from Mr Luns' department) were assiduously drumming something into their blond heads. The indoctrination of future NATO soldiers was taking place. The schoolchildren were listening distractedly, some were chewing gum, others were winking and whispering to each other. We thought: The NATO "fishers of men" will hardly manage to achieve their end. NATO is going through a difficult time, since it has entered in to blatant conflict with the logic of international relations development, with the demands of the time and with the will of the peoples.

As Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and head of a great socialist state, said, "We believe, we firmly believe, that in the last analysis realism in politics and the will for detente and progress will take the upper hand, and mankind will be able to step into the 21st century under the conditions of a peace which will be more reliable than ever before."

MEDVEDENKO ON RELATIONS AMONG SPANISH POLITICAL PARTIES

LD121423 [Editorial report LD] Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 15, 7 April 1978 publishes on pages 14-15, under the headline "Through Difficulty to Change," a 1,600-word A. Medvedenko dispatch datelined "Madrid, April" on the current Spanish political scene. Medvedenko outlines the "grave situation" of the Spanish economy and notes that "some people outside Spain are attempting to utilize these difficulties in order to draw the country into the Common Market and even NATO." However, citing the leaders of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party and the Popular Socialist Party, Medvedenko states that these "maneuvers" are encountering "increasingly resolute resistance from leftwing forces." He notes the political complications caused by the "sharp" deterioration in relations between "the country's two main parties--the ruling Union of the Democratic Center and the opposition Spanish Socialist Workers Party." The dispatch concludes: "However, all these difficulties cannot stop the democratization process.

"It looks as though the government is inclined to take into account to some extent the desire of the majority of the Spanish people for profound changes in the country's economic, social and political life. And Spain's future ultimately depends on how fully these interests are taken into account."

At no point does the dispatch mention the Spanish Communist Party.

AFANASYEV TO LEAD CPSU DELEGATION TO PCE CONGRESS

LD112236Y Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2100 GMT 11 Apr 78 LD

[Text] The director of the official Soviet paper PRAVDA, Victor Afanasyev, will lead the CPSU delegation to Spain to attend the Ninth PCE Congress opening later this month. The recent polemics between the Communist Parties of Spain and of the USSR have led to a good deal of interest about a possible Soviet presence at the coming Madrid congress.

FRENCH 'RELAPSES INTO ATLANTICISM' NATO CRITICIZED

LD130318Y Moscow in French to Europe 1800 GMT 12 Apr 78 LD

[Vasiliy Guriyev commentary]

[Text] Relaxation has recently again become the object of sharp criticism. These attacks, the use of the Soviet threat for intimidation, and appeals to practice a harsher policy toward the Soviet Union go hand in hand with the campaign in favor of the arms race and the strengthening of the NATO bloc. The heads of this bloc apply a policy of pressure and blackmail on Italy and Portugal, and attempts to secure Spain's membership in NATO and to reintegrate Greece continue.

The members of NATO also do not forget France, which is not a member of NATO's military organization. It has been pressured to take part more and more often in political and military maneuvers and actions directed against other countries and peoples. Thus, at the beginning of April the French Navy took part, together with United States and Great Britain warships, in maneuvers off the Ethiopian coast. Participation in these maneuvers at a time when peace and calm have not been established in the Horn of Africa region is manifestly a [word indistinct] paid to the Atlantic policy.

France, like the United States, continues to enlarge its military presence in the region off the Indian Ocean. Are these actions compatible with appeals to make relaxation universal?

In Europe as well, Paris sometimes acts in the interest of the notorious Atlantic solidarity rather than in that of relaxation. It is no coincidence that the new French strategy of an enlarged security zone and the theory of [word indistinct] battle in Europe, which demands a single, that is an Atlantic, military system causes a great deal of criticism both in France and in many other European countries. Therefore, France's position regarding American plans to produce and deploy the neutron bomb is, to say the least, strange. The French Government's silence on this subject can scarcely be described as golden, and it gives rise to legitimate concern on the part of international opinion. France's desire to watch over the interests of national defense is obviously logical, but these interests cannot justify France's ever closer cooperation with NATO, which clearly encourages neither relaxation or European cooperation.

France's international prestige and its role in international affairs have always been appreciated in terms of its contribution to relaxation and the degree of independence of its policy. The relapses of her policy into Atlanticism do not correspond either with the spirit of the time or with the interests of transforming Europe into a continent of peace and security.

Leonid Brezhnev said in Vladivostok that it is time for certain Western leaders to think hard about their responsibility to their peoples for the destiny of the world and for them to show in actions a willingness to take effective measures to curb the arms race. For its part the Soviet Union will continue its efforts for continuous progress toward military relaxation and a charge to real disarmament.

SOVIET WRITERS DENOUNCE FRENCH INTELLECTUALS' MANIFESTO

LD291908Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1510 GMT 29 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Moscow--A group of Soviet cultural figures has criticized the "manifesto" of the 130 French intellectuals who have set up a "committee of intellectuals for a Europe of liberty." This manifesto was written by Alain (Raven), who is named as the general secretary of the committee.

The Soviet writers Vadim Kozhevnikov, Eduardas Mezhelaytie and other cultural figures write in the weekly LITERATURNAYA GAZETA that "the committee's notorious independence of politics and a 'dominant ideology' has turned into flat anti-Sovietism and banal anticommunism."

"The committee's main aim is the struggle against Marxist ideology, social progress and the policy of detente. Its concrete plans include comprehensive support for and aid to 'dissidents' of every stripe. The entire smoke screen of words about absolute freedom of the individual and of creativity, about the metaphysical essence of the culture of a 'pluralist' Europe was needed to cover up this obvious interference in the internal affairs of the Soviet Union," the Soviet cultural figures write.

Concerning the "manifesto" they say: "In essence, to proclaim in our time 'the right of culture to be useless' means betraying the interests not only of art but of the European peoples too. However, on one thing we can agree with the intellectuals of the committee, who are attempting to slander the culture of socialism and at the same time state the fundamental uselessness of culture in general. Indeed, it is useless to try to hamper detente and goodneighborly cooperation which correspond to the will and desire of all the European peoples, to hamper their aspiration to maintain and multiply the imperishable treasury of European culture."

ANTI-SOVIETISM IN PORTUGAL, SOARES CONNIVANCE HIT

LD121045Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Apr 78 p 5 LD

[B. Kotov dispatch: "Provocation Being Prepared"]

[Text] Lisbon--A group of inveterate political adventurists well known for its links with national and international neofascist centers and Western special services intends to implement another anti-Soviet provocation in Portugal. This time it is a matter of holding in Lisbon shortly neither more nor less than a "conference on the threat of Soviet imperialism."

Since this sordid undertaking was announced several months ago certain organs of the rightwing Portuguese press have been regularly publishing reports on how its "preparation" is proceeding. There is nothing surprising about this; these newspapers express the interests of specifically those political circles in Portugal which are openly nostalgic for the past which was smashed by the April revolution. It is something else which induces alertness. The country's official circles also evidently intend to make their contribution to this anti-Soviet action. DIARO DE NOTICIAS, mouthpiece of the Socialist Party and the government, recently published a long report on a press conference held in the capital of the provocateurs who produced floods of abuse and slander about the Soviet Union, which is friendly to Portugal. The newspaper also reported that Tomas Rosa , the anti-Soviets' ringleader, had been received by Prime Minister M. Soares.

It seems incredible that this is true, an editorial in the capital's O DIARIO writes. As though nothing were wrong, the prime minister of the country which accomplished the April revolution gives an audience to a representative of a committee of extreme rightwing fanatics who informs him of the details of the preparation for blatant incitement, which they intend to put into action in Lisbon against the USSR--a country with which Soares' government, it declares, would like to maintain friendly relations.

But at the same time the main government press organ declares on its own behalf that the "initiatives" of this shadowy committee are a "component part" of the upcoming celebrations of the 25 April anniversary.

The prime minister knows that the preparation of the notorious "conference" began several months ago outside Portugal, during the conferences of well-known international fascist organizations, O DIARIO writes. He knows both the composition and the aims of the Portuguese group which was empowered to continue the preparation of the provocation. Despite this, he receives Tomas Rosa and exchanges opinions with him. How is it possible to justify this state leader's position who just a few months ago declared his readiness to place an insurmountable barrier in the way of reaction?

"The so-called conference 'against the Russian threat' is an intolerable provocation against the USSR, **against** Portugal and against the 25 April revolution," O DIARIO writes.

BREZHNEV'S UPCOMING FRG VISIT WILL BOOST DETENTE

LD111249Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Apr 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Dispatch by unnamed correspondent: "Boost to Detente"]

[Text] Bonn--The West German public has greeted with tremendous satisfaction the news of the upcoming official visit of L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to the FRG in early May.

Willy Brandt, chairman of the Social Democratic Party, emphasized in conversation with journalists in Bonn that he attaches great significance to this visit. Meetings between the high-level Soviet guest and Federal Chancellor H. Schmidt and other leading Bonn politicians, Brandt pointed out, will provide an opportunity to discuss, in addition to bilateral relations, also questions of insuring security in Europe and throughout the world. These talks, he said, will also undoubtedly influence the FRG's Western partners.

Newspaper commentators emphasize that L.I. Brezhnev's arrival in the FRG and the continuation of the dialog with the Soviet Union will lead to new steps in the policy of detente. The newspaper FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE arrives at the conclusion that both the last visit by the high Soviet guest, which took place in 1973, and his upcoming visit to the FRG may be regarded as a "barometer of West German-Soviet relations." The talks between the two countries' leading statesmen, the newspaper continues, will give a fresh boost to the policy of detente.

FRG TV INTERVIEWS CSSR'S HUSAK DURING BONN VISIT

LD111540Y Moscow TASS in English 1424 GMT 11 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Bonn, April 11, TASS--After diplomatic relations between the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the FRG were established in 1973, the main problem is the deepening of cooperation between the two countries, Gustav Husak, the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, the president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, said in an interview with the West German television in connection with his visit to Bonn.

He stressed that specific possibilities for improving Czechoslovak-West German relations exist in all spheres.

It is possible to look for common stands on international issues, too, said the president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. The Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, the final act signed in Helsinki indicate specific roads for mutually advantageous relations in this sphere. Questions of consolidation of peace are vitally important both for Czechoslovakia and the FRG.

As Czechoslovakia's representative, I will be striving, above all, during the visit for improvement of relations between our two countries, Gustav Husak said. I believe that the present visit offers a good opportunity for this.

CSSR'S HUSAK MEETS WITH SDP CHAIRMAN BRANDT IN BONN

LD122000Y Moscow TASS in English 1944 GMT 12 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Bonn, April 12, TASS--Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and president of the country, who is now paying an official visit here, received today in his Bonn residence the chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany Willy Brandt. During the ensuing exchange of views they discussed the prospects of further developing relations between Czechoslovakia and the FRG and also of strengthening the detente in Europe and all over the world.

After the meeting Willy Brandt told journalists that the visit of Gustav Husak proceeded in a business-like, friendly and sincere atmosphere. He stressed the significance of the joint statement signed yesterday and noted that this document indicates the way to further develop bilateral relations and to promote international cooperation in Europe.

Gustav Husak also had a meeting with the chairman of the Christian Democratic Union Helmut Koll.

The distinguished Czechoslovak guest is rounding off his stay in Bonn. He will fly this evening to Hamburg, whence he will fly home tomorrow.

PRC MINISTER'S FRG VISIT PURSUES MILITARY AIMS

LD111452Y Moscow TASS in English 1420 GMT 11 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Bonn, April 11 TASS--The TASS correspondent, Valeriy Glukhov, reports: The visit to the FRG of China's minister of foreign trade, Li Chiang, made it clear that the purposes of the trip were not so much foreign-trade but military aims. The Chinese minister inspected the biggest aircraft corporation in the FRG, Messerschmitt-Belkow-Blohm (MBB) in Ottobrunn where BO-105 helicopters, carrying anti-tank missiles, and Millan missiles are being manufactured.

In Bavaria, the Chinese visitor was warmly welcomed by Franz-Joseph Strauss, the leader of the reactionary Christian Social Union, and was shown West German novelties in aircraft construction.

China's desire to use the FRG as arms supplier is vividly borne out by statements by F. Zimmermann, a distinguished leader of the Christian Social Union, and chairman of the Christian Social Union group in the Bundestag, who recently made a tour of China. Interviewed by a SPIEGEL correspondent, he said that representatives of the Peking leadership had told him of plans for the modernisation of their army and expressed their desire for obtaining arms from NATO, specifically, several tens of thousands of anti-tank missiles. In this context, Zimmermann asked the FRG Government to lift for this case restrictions on arms deliveries to non-NATO countries and categorically favoured satisfaction on all armaments demands of the Chinese military from the FRG.

USSR-FRG RADIO, TELEVISION EXCHANGE PROTOCOL SIGNED

LD122234Y Moscow in German to Germany 11 Apr 78 LD

[Text] A protocol has been signed in Moscow on an exchange between the Soviet State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting and West German Electronic [Wesdeutscher Rundfunk]. The exchange of radio and television material, which show current events in the life of the Soviet Union and the FRG as well as preparation of joint programs of interest to both sides is planned.

BRITAIN EXPLODES NUCLEAR DEVICES IN NEVADA

LD112214Y Moscow TASS in English 2134 GMT 11 Apr 78 LD

[Text] New York, April 11, TASS--Britain today exploded two nuclear devices at the American proving range in Nevada state at the depth of 700 meters. A spokesman for the U.S. Energy Department said that the test, code-named "Fondutta", has been carried out in accordance with the Anglo-American nuclear exchange agreement. Six such joint underground nuclear tests have been carried out between March 1962 and now.

USSR'S SIZOV ARRIVES IN NORWAY FOR CP CONGRESS

LD112144Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 11 Apr 78 LD

[Text] A delegation headed by Comrade Sizov, chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission, arrived in Oslo today from Moscow to take part in the work of the 16th Congress of the Communist Party of Norway at the invitation of the Central Board of the Communist Party.

SPECULATION ON PLAN FOR U.S. PRESENCE IN SINAI, ISRAEL

Airbases in Sinai

LD121635Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1230 GMT 12 Apr 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary "On the U.S. Plan for a Tripartite Agreement Among Washington, Tel Aviv and Cairo"]

[Text] Among recent reports on the situation in the Middle East, there is one that can hardly be overlooked. It is in connection with the probability of a tripartite agreement among Washington, Cairo and Tel Aviv. According to the French LE MATIN this question is being studied by the U.S. State Department. This U.S. plan, according to the newspaper, seeks to establish U.S. airbases in Sinai, where at the present there are Israeli military airfields. According to the plan of the U.S. foreign policy department, this U.S. presence in the Sinai Peninsula is to become a buffer zone between Egypt and Israel. On the other hand, LE MATIN thinks the basic matter here is the fact that the presence of the U.S. airbases in Sinai is bound to contribute to consolidating the U.S. strategic presence in the Middle East, the gulf region and the Horn of Africa.

It is rather significant that the Egyptian ambassador to the USA, Ghurbal, who is now in Cairo, drew attention in a statement to AL-AHRAM to the fact that the United States was seeking to insure its strategic interests and, to be exact, its oil and financial interests. It is no secret that in accordance with the Sinai disengagement agreement of 1975 between Egypt and Israel, Egypt agreed in advance to the presence of the United States in Sinai. This U.S. presence is manifested in the observation posts, the early warning stations and its naval [word indistinct]. At that time, many Arab newspapers described this as being a grave concession which in the end is bound to isolate Egypt from the unified Arab front confronting imperialism and the Israeli aggressor. It has become quite clear now that the United States is seeking to accomplish this, especially in the circumstances of Israel's obvious harder line and its refusal to respond in a positive manner to the Arabs' just demands, such as withdrawal of Israeli forces from occupied territories and the Palestinian issue. There is no longer any need to discuss the effect of establishing U.S. military bases on Egyptian territory on Egypt's independence and sovereignty, or rather to the independence and sovereignty of the Arab countries neighboring Egypt. Since the mid-1950's, when the late President Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir achieved liquidation of the British bases in the canal zone, Egypt has not allowed the establishment of foreign military bases on its territory, and it has struggled for the liquidation of such bases throughout the Middle East and North Africa. The present turn of events cannot be evaluated except as a direct result of Cairo's capitulatory policy, which is based on separate talks with Israel under Washington's patronage. Among other things, this policy has led to the weakening of Egypt's position in view of encroachments by Tel Aviv and the imperialist forces.

Naval Base in Israel

LD121546Y Moscow TASS in English 1335 GMT 12 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Baghdad, April 12 TASS--The U.S. intentions to set up a naval base in Israel and an air base in Sinai are aimed at bringing under American control the ways of the delivery of oil from the Middle East area and at strengthening the positions of imperialism in the region, writes the Iraqi newspaper AL-JUMHURIYAH. The newspaper comments on reports that the American administration is preparing a plan for so-called granting of further guarantees to Israel.

Such plans, the newspaper goes on, are part and parcel of American efforts to impose capitulatory versions of a settlement on Arab countries and attempts to impress upon the Arabs the idea of inevitability of the spread of American influence. The newspaper accuses Egyptian President as-Sadat that he, through his repeated pronouncements on U.S. full participation in all events in the Arab world, directly encourages the U.S. imperialism's dangerous intentions which are a threat to the national security of Arab countries.

PAPER DESCRIBES AS-SADAT'S SERVICES TO IMPERIALISM

LD121700Y Moscow TASS in English 1303 GMT 12 Apr 78 LD

["The Fruits of the Fallacious Course"--TASS headline]

[Text] Rabat, April 12, TASS--The economic misfortunes which are being experienced by Egypt are indicative of the inability of the ruling circles to solve vital problems, writes the newspaper AL-BAYANE, analyzing the economic position of the A.R.E. which grew considerably complicated as a result of the pursuance of so-called open door and economic liberalisation policy in recent years, policy which means a departure from the non-capitalist way of development.

After the death of President Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir, the newspaper writes, compradore bourgeoisie of Egypt launched a widescale offensive on the gains of the July revolution of 1952. It managed to remove "undesirable elements" from the leadership of the country and take hold of the propaganda apparatus. Then the selling out of state-sector enterprises--the main achievement of the revolution--was started on the plea of "unprofitability". The far-fetched nature of such a plea becomes evident if one recalls that in 1977 the industrial state sector brought in over 600 million Egyptian pounds of revenue to the treasury, and only ten out of 400 state-sector enterprises ran at a loss, AL-BAYANE writes.

The offensive by the private capital resulted in the situation that the deficit of the state budget since then has almost trebled and amounted to three billion dollars. Agriculture came to ruin, the balance of payments deteriorated, unemployment grew, and Egypt's foreign debt increased to twelve billion dollars. Social and property inequality has been aggravated to the utmost. At present in the A.R.E. there are two thousand families who have an annual income of more than 35,000 pounds whereas four million families live on less than 100 pounds a year.

In the face of an economic disaster, AL-BAYANE goes on, the As-Sadat regime applied for help to world imperialism which in return for its services demanded Egypt's withdrawal from the front of anti-imperialist struggle. Under President Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir Egypt developed mutually advantageous cooperation with all countries which respected its sovereignty and did not interfere in its internal affairs, whereas now As-Sadat renounced cooperation with socialist states and farmed the country out to imperialist powers. Ignoring the interests of Arab people, As-Sadat is fawning on imperialism in order to get a separate peace with Israel, the newspaper points out in conclusion.

NO SIGN OF ISRAELIS LEAVING POSITIONS IN LEBANON

LD130650Y Moscow TASS in English 2152 GMT 12 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, April 12, TASS--There are no signs showing that Israeli troops will soon leave their positions in the central and western sectors of the south of Lebanon. They now conduct intensive engineering work in these sectors.

Strong points are being set up, and the main roads are being blocked. The Lebanese Government has no information about partial withdrawal of Israeli troops from south Lebanon, Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus said on Tuesday after a meeting with the country's president, Ilyas Sarkis.

The world press too assesses stage-by-stage withdrawal of Israeli troops from south Lebanon announced by Israel as a manoeuvre to preserve its control over the territory.

The French L'HUMANITE describes Israel's actions as a "mini concession" aimed at misleading the public and lessening the pressure from international circles that demand immediate and complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from south Lebanon. Tel Aviv's actions are assessed in the same way by LE FIGARO. The newspaper writes that the announced withdrawal of Israeli troops is in general opinion merely a token gesture by which Israel's Prime Minister Begin tries to avoid new condemnation from the United Nations. The London FINANCIAL TIMES, too, writes that Israel's announcement of troop withdrawal is aimed at preventing a new convocation of the Security Council to discuss Tel Aviv's non-observance of its demand.

The fact that withdrawal of Israeli troops has a limited and long-drawn-out nature is recognized by the U.S. press, too. The Washington POST writes that withdrawal of troops from Lebanon announced by Israel actually means a pull-back to new lines closer to the Israeli borders and does not mean at all reduction of the numerical strength of the Israeli troops in Lebanon.

The world press also notes that to preserve its control over Lebanon's districts from which troops are to be withdrawn, Israel intends to turn them over to the right-wing Christian detachments that continue hostilities against the national patriotic forces of Lebanon and the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

Israel resorts to such actions despite the fact that United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim in his report to the Security Council pointed again to the need of implementing in full volume the resolution of the Security Council urging Israel to stop immediately its military actions against Lebanon and to withdraw all its troops from Lebanon.

Lebanese Faction's Statement

LD122020Y Moscow TASS in English 1943 GMT 12 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, April 12, TASS--A meeting of the Central Political Council of the national patriotic forces of the Lebanon has been held here. It discussed pressing questions linked with the situation in the Lebanon, created by the Israeli aggression into the southern part of the country and by the armed clashes in Beirut.

The statement adopted at the meeting stresses that the so-called "withdrawal" of the Israeli troops from the occupied south Lebanese territories pursues the purpose of diverting the attention of world public opinion from the demands that the occupationists should be withdrawn immediately and completely on conformity with the resolution of the United Nations Security Council.

The Israeli political leaders continue making statements to the effect that the Israeli troops will remain in southern Lebanon for a considerable period to come.

Certain Lebanese forces, the statement stresses, launched from the very first day of the occupation a campaign against Palestinian "presence" in the country, linking the solution of this question with the withdrawal of the Israeli troops.

In this connection the Central Political Council of the national patriotic forces urged all the progressive forces of the country to pool their efforts in the struggle against the Israeli aggression into the southern areas of the country, for the complete and unconditional withdrawal of Israel troops from Lebanese territory, for the thwarting of all the attempts of the domestic reaction to aggravate the situation and to start a new armed conflict.

SKACHKOV-LED USSR DELEGATION ARRIVES IN IRAN

LD121930Y Moscow TASS in English 1905 GMT 12 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Teheran, April 12, TASS--A Soviet economic delegation, led by Semen Skachkov, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations of the USSR Council of Ministers, arrived here today at the invitation of Mohammad Yeganeh, the Iranian minister for economy and finances.

Soviet-Iranian negotiations on questions of further developing economic and commercial cooperation between the two countries began on the same day at the Ministry for Economy and Finances.

The Soviet delegation was received by the prime minister of Iran.

Pipeline Agreement Signed

LD122009Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 12 Apr 78 LD

[Text] An agreement on cooperation between Iran and the Soviet Union in the sphere of the construction of a 500-kilometer section of the second branch of the trans-Iranian main gas pipeline was signed in Teheran today. The pipeline from Kangan to Astara, which will be commissioned at the end of 1980, will enable Iran to supply the Soviet Union with an annual quantity of more than 17 billion cubic meters of natural gas, which will be utilized in the economy of the southern areas of the European part of the USSR.

Details of Construction

LD121754Y Moscow in Persian to Iran 0930 GMT 11 Apr 78 LD

[Text] A Soviet Government delegation headed by Semen Skachkov, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations of the USSR Council of Ministers, will leave for Teheran today to sign an agreement between Iran and the Soviet Union on cooperation in building Iran's second gas trunkline. Our economic correspondent reports in this connection:

As a result of the successful development of economic and technical cooperation between Iran and the Soviet Union, in October of 1970 Iran's gas trunkline was commissioned, linking Iran's southern oilfields to the Soviet border. It is now more than 7 years since the commissioning of the gas trunkline. In this period more than 60 billion cubic meters of Iran's natural gas have been delivered to the Soviet Union. Our southern neighbor is repaying with the gas the loans the Soviet Union has granted it for economic development.

The policy of detente the Soviet Government is persistently pursuing has provided a favorable condition for the development of future cooperation in the field of gas between Iran and the Soviet Union. For example, an agreement has been reached on a multilateral transaction, in the implementation of which Czechoslovakia, the FRG, France and Austria will participate, as well as the Soviet Union.

This transaction involves the purchase of Iranian natural gas by these countries and the transporting of the gas through Soviet territory. The fact that the Soviet side has agreed to lower transit charges for the transiting of Iranian natural gas through the Soviet Union compared to charges prevailing in Europe has been instrumental in the successful conclusion of this transaction.

To implement this a pipeline will be built from the Kangan oil fields, on the Persian Gulf, to the Soviet-Iranian border at Astara. It will be nearly 1,400 kilometers long, and more than 800 kilometers of it will run parallel with the existing Iranian gas trunkline. In the first phase of operations an interesting and expert engineering project will make it possible to make use of the existing compressors along the first trunkline to pump the gas through the second trunkline. Later, as the volume of gas deliveries to the Soviet Union increases, new compression centers will be set up.

Soviet enterprises are busy building the northern section of the trunkline, which is about 500 kilometers long. This section is much more difficult to build compared to other sections. Suffice it to say that the pipeline passes through mountainous and swampy regions of the Caspian Sea area, which means many waterlogged obstacles.

In conclusion, our commentator says that implementation of this agreement is another step to further develop and strengthen economic relations between Iran and the Soviet Union--relations which are steadily developing and expanding on the basis of the principle of equality and mutual advantage.

PRO-MAOISTS INVOLVED IN WAVE OF DEMONSTRATIONS IN IRAN

ID081345Y Moscow in Persian to Iran 0930 GMT 8 Apr 78 LD

[Text] During the past few days a wave of antistate demonstrations has engulfed the entire country. There are reports of demonstrations, attacks on various institutions and clashes with the police, which have resulted in bloodshed. Certain Iranian propaganda organs are trying to pretend that these demonstrations have been instigated from beyond Iranian borders by Marxists.

One of the papers making this allegation is KAYHAN INTERNATIONAL, published in Teheran in English. Meanwhile, some propaganda setups in Iran are accusing Marxists of deeds which have nothing to do with them whatsoever. Marxists are being held responsible for smashing shop windows, setting fire to cinemas, (?destroying) primary schools and even threatening to throw acid at unveiled women in Teheran. One is really amazed at what nonsense certain individuals concoct in order to accuse Marxists. It is very clear that the wave of demonstrations and violence engulfing Iran is intended to protest the situation in the country.

As pointed out by the press, various strata of the Iranian people--religious people and clergy, workers and shopkeepers, students and others, perhaps Marxists as well--have taken part. The real reason for these demonstrations is living conditions in Iran. Obviously, it is foolish to attribute the actions of some extremist hooligans, actions contrary to the spirit and quality of Marxism, to Marxists. These actions are indubitably manifestations of pro-Maoist quarters, encouraged by Peking in other countries; attributing them to real Marxists is sheer calumny.

The aspirations of true Marxists and their methods are clearly apparent to the Iranian people; consequently, such accusations will never succeed.

USSR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO IRAQ IS TO TREBLE

LD082221Y Moscow TASS in English 1820 GMT 8 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 8, TASS--The USSR's technical assistance to Iraq in the current five-year period (1976-1980) will treble as compared with the previous five-year period, a TASS correspondent has been told at the State Committee of the USSR Council of Ministers for Foreign Economic Relations. This will largely promote successful realization of the five-year plan of Iraq's development.

Soviet-Iraqi economic and technical cooperation are characterized by a broad scope and effectiveness. Time has reaffirmed its fruitfulness and mutually beneficial character. For almost two decades the Soviet Union has been invariably making a tangible contribution to the build-up of Iraq's economy. More than 100 projects in the key branches of the economy have been built or their construction [as received] are drawing to completion in the republic with Soviet assistance. Quite new industries--electrotechnical, pharmaceutical and other industries--were established in Iraq within the framework of this fruitful cooperation. A number of enterprises built with Soviet assistance are the biggest in the Middle East.

The treaty of friendship and cooperation, the sixth anniversary of which is broadly marked by the Soviet public these days, has become an outstanding landmark in the history of links between the two countries. At the 25th CPSU Congress, Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has said that the treaty is an important event on the basis of which Soviet-Iraqi relations are developing.

Cooperation between the two countries is aimed at development of Iraq's main wealth--its oil and water-and-land resources--consolidation of the national industry, the mainstay of economic independence of the country, raising the wellbeing of the Iraqi people.

In accordance with the agreements between the USSR and Iraq concluded in the recent time, in the current five-year period the Soviet Union will give Iraq assistance in realization of a number of important industrial and agricultural projects. Soviet organizations will take part in construction of the Hindiya dam on the Euphrates River, in the irrigation and development of land at an area of about 40,000 hectares the construction of three grain-silos, in prospecting drilling for oil, establishment of national cadres' training centres. Cooperation will grow wide in a number of other branches.

KOSYGIN SENDS CONGRATULATIONS TO SYRIAN PRIME MINISTER

LD072328Y Moscow TASS in English 1536 GMT 7 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 7, TASS--Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Aleksey Kosygin sent a message to Muhammad 'Ali Halabi, conveying to him congratulations and good wishes upon his appointment as chairman of Syria's Council of Ministers.

In the reply message, Muhammad 'Ali Halabi expressed gratitude for congratulations and, on his part, conveyed the wishes of progress and prosperity to the friendly people of the Soviet Union.

The messages expressed the confidence about further strengthening of friendship and development of mutually advantageous cooperation between the Soviet Union and Syria in the interests of the peoples of both countries, in the interests of achieving a just and durable peace in the Middle East.

LIBYA'S JALLUD OPPOSES WESTERN ECONOMIC EXPANSION

LD111124Y Moscow TASS in English 1022 GMT 11 Apr 78 LD

["For Independence and Cooperation"--TASS headline]

[Text] Tripoli, April 11, TASS--The Libyan Jamahiriyah comes out for peace, security and the establishment of equal economic relations between all countries of the world, said 'Abd as-Salaam Jallud. The member of the General Secretariat of the General People's Congress of Libya was speaking at the second world conference "Roads of Development and International Cooperation" taking place here.

Notwithstanding the significant successes achieved by developing states in gaining and consolidating political independence, he emphasized, economically speaking their development still largely depends on the world system of capitalism, big Western monopolies and corporations. Such a state of affairs must be most resolutely and fundamentally changed, and to achieve this the developing countries must march in single ranks: along the road of building socialism. In this context Jallud called upon the Afro-Asian and Latin American countries to establish effective control over their own natural resources, to fight against the economic expansion of the Western powers.

In the struggle against imperialist monopolies, said the member of the General Secretariat of the General People's Congress of Libya, the developing countries must rely on their friends, the countries of the socialist community and all democratic forces of the world and not set hopes on the mercy of capitalist countries which had shown more than once that they do not want to meet half way the lawful demands of young independent states. Jallud pointed out that Libya would continue fighting against capitalist exploitation both inside the country and within the framework of the international economic system. Libya, he declared, is building socialism, the only society which can safeguard genuine progress and prosperity for the Libyan people and the peoples of the other developing countries.

BRIEFS

NEW IRAQI OILFIELD--Baghdad, April 8, TASS--A new oil field, Luheis, with an annual capacity of 2,500,000 tons of oil, has been commissioned in the Iraqi Province of Basra. The main projects in the construction done with the USSR's assistance were the separation station and a 55 kilometre long oil pipeline which will pump Luheis oil to north Rumaila, and from there by the existing oil pipelines it will go for export. The Soviet Union is giving Iraq great assistance in the development of its oil wealth. It is six years these days since the memorable time of commissioning the first stage of the north Rumaila oil field, built within the framework of Iraqi-Soviet cooperation. This high-capacity oil complex every year produces about 42 million tons of oil, or almost 40 per cent of the country's oil output. [Moscow TASS in English 1800 GMT 8 Apr 78 LD]

CYPRUS CLANDESTINE ORGANIZATION CONTINUES SUBVERSIVE ACTS

LD121610Y Moscow TASS in English 1310 GMT 12 Apr 78 LD

["Activity of Provocateurs"--TASS headline]

[Text] Nicosia, April 12 TASS--The clandestine organization Eoka-B, banned in Cyprus, continues engaging in subversive activities to provoke unrest in the country. A government spokesman pointed out at a meeting with journalists that the underground maintains contacts with external circles as well as with certain circles inside the country, which refuse to obey the government's demand for the surrender of arms to the authorities, and are interested in the removal of President Sprios Kiprianou. Security bodies are taking measures to eliminate the subversive elements which are sabotaging the surrender of arms. Some of the arrested recently admitted, writes the newspaper AGON that they received orders from the outside to carry out subversive operations against the democratic convention party and the embassies of Western countries with a view to brining suspicion upon left-wing forces. Referring to absolutely trustworthy information, KHARAVYI notes the existence of local plotters' contacts with diplomats of the Israeli Embassy in Cyprus and West German neo-Nazis.

Khristodhoulos Veniamin, Cyprus minister of the interior and defence, stated in an interview with the newspaper FILELEVTHEROS that security forces are fully resolved to suppress any sally of the provocateurs.

MORE CYPRIOTS ARRESTED FOR SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITY

LD101610Y Moscow TASS in English 1557 GMT 10 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Nicosia, April 10, TASS--The security bodies of Cyprus arrested another ten persons on charges of conducting subversive activity against the republic. Four persons, among them V. Pavlidis, who led the group that kidnapped the son of President Spiros Kiprianou in December of last year, were arrested earlier in Limassol. Altogether 20 persons were arrested in the recent days.

An official statement says that Pavlidis formed groups for the purpose of creating a troubled atmosphere in the country and staging acts of violence against political leaders and official representatives of foreign countries. The statement stresses that the security bodies of Cyprus fully control the situation and that the struggle against subversive elements will be continued.

Speaking in the Ora village, the president, Spiros Kiprianou, confirmed again the government's resolve to put an end to the criminal underground organization and to confiscate the arms it holds.

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

ADVANTAGES OF SOMALI COOPERATION WITH USSR REVIEWED

LD121632Y Moscow in Somali to East Africa 1500 GMT 11 Apr 78 LD/EA

[Aleksey Pashkov commentary]

[Text] In April 1975 an agreement was signed in Mogadiscio providing for Soviet economic and technical aid to Somalia as well as helping her in sea transport. The agreement was one of numerous agreements which enabled the Somali people to make rapid strides in developing their national economy and to establish state farms. Soviet aid affected very important sectors of Somali's economy, including sea transport.

It should be recalled that (?1 year) before the signing of the agreement I mentioned earlier the Somali Government [word indistinct] all the corporations and agencies which at that time (?supervised) ships and sea transport affairs. The USSR, which wanted to see Somalia improve its sea transport, extended to Somali technical facilities of vital importance and sent many technicians there. The Soviet experts reconstructed the port of Berbera, through which 50 percent of imported goods were to be channelled later and which was to play a vital role in the advancement of the national economy. It was through this port that agricultural machinery from the USSR was brought into Somalia. Many ships carrying Somali exports also used the same port. The port of Berbera was one of the 36 projects the USSR implemented in Somalia.

These projects became the foundation of the Somali economy and enabled the Somali people to reconstruct their country after centuries of colonial neglect. The USSR gave Somalia aid without any strings attached in observance of the principle of mutual cooperation under which the USSR deals with all developing countries. The aim of such cooperation was spelled out in the 25th CPSU Congress: Developing countries should be helped to advance their national economies to enable them to achieve economic independence and improve their educational and technical know-how. For example, the USSR built the Kismayu meat plant. It was through Soviet cooperation that the fisheries were founded in Somalia--a new phenomenon in the Somali economy. All the industries established with Soviet help were state-supervised.

The friendly Soviet help to Somalia which had not strings attached was hailed by Somali leaders on a number of occasions. In March last year Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre said: The Somali people will always remember the help generously extended to them by the USSR. The Somali people are struggling for political and economic independence and to overcome backwardness as well as to establish a new society based on justice and equality. It is unfortunate that the mutual cooperation between the USSR and Somalia was unilaterally revoked by Somalia, which plunged the Horn of Africa into an explosive war of no benefit to the Somali people.

ETHIOPIANS URGED TO INCREASE UNITY, VIGILANCE

LD112104Y Moscow TASS in English 1828 GMT 11 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, April 11, TASS--A call to the broad masses of the people to strengthen national unity and revolutionary vigilance in the face of continuing intrigues by international imperialism and reaction came out today from the ETHIOPIAN HERALD newspaper.

After the debacle in Ogaden, the paper writes editorially, Ethiopia's enemies are harbouring plans for a new aggression in order to subvert Ethiopian revolution and impede the implementation of a sweeping programme of socio-economic transformations. This is evidence by a slanderous campaign unloosed by the Western mass media and the constant provocations by internal and external reactionaries against Ethiopian working people.

The Somalian leaders, writes the paper, continue hostile activities against Ethiopia by sending regular troops into her territory. This entitled Ethiopia to take all the necessary measures to protect the life and property of her citizens. She cannot be expected to remain indifferent to the crimes of the Somalian soldiers, and the Mogadiscio regime will bear the full responsibility for all the possible consequences.

The present stage is also marked by intensified efforts by imperialist and reactionary forces aimed at annexing Eritrea from Ethiopia and depriving it of an exit to the Red Sea. The broad masses of the people however are determined to protect the life and property of her citizens. She cannot be expected to remain indifferent to the crimes of the Somalian soldiers, and the Mogadiscio regime will bear the full responsibility for all the possible consequences.

The present stage is also marked by intensified efforts by imperialist and reactionary forces aimed at annexing Eritrea from Ethiopia and depriving it of an exit to the Red Sea. The broad masses of the people however are determined to protect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of their country at all costs. "The revolutionary struggle is far from completed, writes the paper, and there can be no compromises with our enemies."

MOZAMBIQUE'S CHISSANO TELLS OF RHODESIAN ATTACKS

LD122100Y Moscow TASS in English 2055 GMT 12 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Maputo, April 12, TASS--The Rhodesian military continues armed provocations along our borders, Mozambique's Foreign Minister, Joaquim Chissano said at the talks with a delegation of the Organisation of African Unity.

According to the data of the Ministry of National Defence of the People's Republic of Mozambique, the racists staged 349 acts of aggression against Mozambique in the past twelve months. Hundreds of houses, schools, hospitals, dams and bridges were destroyed as a result of these criminal raids. Dozens of populated localities in Gaza, Manica and Tete provinces were ruined during continued invasions, artillery and mortar shellings.

By such criminal methods Africa's enemies try to weaken the liberation struggle in the south of the continent, to make us give up supporting the patriots of Zimbabwe that are fighting against the illegal Salisbury regime, Joaquim Chissano said.

On behalf of the Organisation of African Unity, Togolese Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Edem Kodjo, who led the delegation turned over 500 thousand dollars to the fund for liquidation of the consequences of Rhodesia's aggressive actions. Our visit symbolises the resolve of three Africa to give assistance to the People's Republic of Mozambique and other "frontline" states in their support for freedom fighters in the south of the continent, he said.

BREZHNEV MESSAGES SENEGALESE PRESIDENT ON HOLIDAY

LD122000Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 12 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent Senegalese President Leopold-Sedar Senghor a telegram on the occasion of the country's national holiday--independence day--in which he conveys to the friendly Senegalese people sincere congratulations and wishes for their happiness, well-being and the further development of fruitful cooperation between the Soviet Union and Senegal. In his telegram of reply President Senghor expresses sincere thanks for Comrade Brezhnev's congratulations and good wishes.

MPR GOVERNMENT NOTE ACCUSES PRC OF 'GROSS INTERFERENCE'

LD121931Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1732 GMT 12 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Ulaanbaatar--The MONTSAME agency has reported that on 12 April in Ulaanbaatar and Peking the Chinese side was handed a note from the Government of Mongolian People's Republic [MPR] to the Government of the PRC.

The note says that the MPR consistently favors the normalization of relations with the PRC. Guided by a sincere desire for the restoration of relations of neighborliness and cooperation, the Mongolian side has frequently made concrete proposals to the Chinese side, aimed at settling bilateral issues.

However, the note indicates, the present state of Mongolian-Chinese relations remains extremely unsatisfactory. The readiness of the Mongolian side to normalize interstate relations meets with no positive response from the PRC side. Moreover, the Chinese side persists with a policy of aggravating Chinese-Mongolian relations and interfering in the internal affairs of the MPR.

In the MPR, the note continues, the demand for the withdrawal of Soviet military units from the territory of the MPR, which the Chinese authorities recently made to the Soviet Union, is considered to represent a new gross act of interference in the country's internal affairs. It is well-known that the Soviet military units are in Mongolia exclusively at the request of the MPR Government, in accordance with the Mongolian-Soviet Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance.

Ruling circles in the PRC, the note says, have on more than one occasion openly stated their intention to annex the MPR to China.

China's overt military preparations, which intensify every year constitute a direct threat to the security of the MPR. In areas joining the Mongolian state borders, the concentration of a massive number of Chinese forces, the construction of military-strategic projects and the holding of military exercises continue, and all kinds of subversive activities against the MPR are being organized.

In the face of such a real threat, the note stresses, the MPR Government was forced to take appropriate measures to strengthen the country's defense capability and to insure its security. For this purpose, at the request of the MPR Government, Soviet military units were brought into Mongolia, and they, alongside the Mongolian People's Army, guard the independence and the territorial integrity of the MPR.

The MPR Government believes that a threat to its independence and sovereignty only continues to exist, since the Chinese authorities not only are not renouncing their expansionist aspirations toward Mongolia but are continuing to increase military preparations against the MPR and its ally, the USSR.

It is perfectly obvious, the note says, that if the Chinese leadership renounces permanently its policy of annexation toward the MPR and embarks upon the road to neighborliness and cooperation with the MPR and the Soviet Union, the present need for Soviet military units in the MPR will disappear. When and how this will happen depends on the Chinese side.

PROGRESS REPORTED IN JAPAN-USSR SALMON FISHING TALKS

OW130033Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0009 GMT 13 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Moscow, April 12, KYODO--Agriculture-Forestry Minister Ichiro Nakagawa said Wednesday night considerable progress was made on the salmon fishing problem at the first round of talks held between him and Soviet Fisheries Minister Alexander A. Ishkov earlier in the day.

The top-level meeting between Nakagawa and Ishkov was held for some three hours following the holding of a plenary meeting of the Japanese and Soviet delegations to the current bilateral fishery talks which opened here in the middle of February.

Nakagawa, who arrived in Moscow Tuesday, said frank discussions were held between him and Ishkov on restrictions and other issues concerning salmon fishing operations in the northwest Pacific this year. He added discussions will be conducted to realize a final agreement Saturday.

He said he is not able yet to reveal details concerning talks conducted Wednesday although considerable progress was made.

The agriculture-forestry minister said the problem of salmon catch quota for this year was not taken up Wednesday but agreement was reached to hold discussions on the fishing period and fishing areas, he said. Nakagawa revealed that the next round of talks with Ishkov will be held Thursday afternoon.

Meanwhile, sources concerned with the Japan-Soviet fishery negotiations revealed Wednesday that the Soviet Union was seeking a bigger amount of "fishery cooperation funds" to be supplied by the Japanese side in exchange for the catch quota for salmon to be allotted Japan.

They said the Soviet Union is claiming that the Japanese-proposed fund equal to 3.5 percent of the price of salmon hauls is too low and added it wants the percentage to be raised to 10 percent.

The sources said, however, the Soviet Union has not made clear the total amount desired by it.

GUYANESE PRIME MINISTER LEAVES FOR VISIT TO USSR

LD121124Y Moscow TASS in English 1047 GMT 12 Apr 78 LD

["Close Bonds of Friendship"--TASS headline]

[Text] Georgetown, April 12, TASS--TASS correspondent Aleksandr Voropayev reports: The prime minister of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, Forbes Burnham, has left on a foreign tour during which he will pay an official visit to the Soviet Union on the Soviet Government's invitation.

Relations between Guyana and the USSR are constantly developing, Forbes Burnham said in a TASS interview before his departure. We strive for their further all-round expansion. I hope that the forthcoming visit will strengthen further the bonds between our countries and will contribute to a further consolidation of Guyanese-Soviet cooperation. The prime minister spoke highly of the Soviet Government's foreign policy activities. The support and aid given by the Soviet Union to the peoples struggling for national liberation and independence are known to the whole world, he stressed. The Soviet Union has always firmly and consistently come out for the consolidation of peace on earth. As a developing country, we want the achievements of the human genius to be used for the good of mankind and not for its destruction, Forbes Burnham said.

CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTRY REBUTS OWEN'S REMARKS ON AFRICA

LD121154Y Moscow TASS in English 1139 GMT 12 Apr 78 LD

[Text] New York, April 12, TASS--The Cuban Foreign Ministry has categorically refuted the slanderous Western inventions about the aims of revolutionary Cuba's policy in Africa. In a message to United Nations member-states, the Cuban Foreign Ministry condemns, in particular, a recent speech by the British foreign secretary, David Owen, in which he crudely and deliberately distorted the Cuban policy in respect of the problems of Zimbabwe and Namibia, ascribing to Cuba attempts at "military interference" in the south of Africa. The Cuban Foreign Ministry states that such inventions are aimed at "covering up the genuine neocolonialist plans of the forces of international imperialism in Africa."

The Republic of Cuba, the message points out, is rendering legitimate internationalist support to the democratic, revolutionary and popular governments of Angola and Ethiopia. Its foreign policy course has the understanding of the peoples of Africa, of the developing and nonaligned countries.

CPSU CONSTRUCTION SECTION DELEGATION RETURNS FROM CUBA

LD121201Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Apr 78 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "Trip Completed"]

[Text] A delegation of CPSU party workers headed by I.P. Dyatlov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Construction Department, was in Cuba 27 March through 7 April in accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] and familiarized itself with the PCC's experience in party leadership of construction development.

RSFSR SUPREME SOVIET ENDS WORK, APPROVES NEW CONSTITUTION

LD121839Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 12 Apr 78 LD

[Report on 12 April RSFSR Supreme Soviet session; passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] The new Constitution of the RSFSR has been adopted. The final meeting of the extraordinary session of the RSFRR Supreme Soviet to discuss the fundamental law of the republic started at 1000 today. With stormy, prolonged applause the deputies greeted comrades Brezhnev, Gromyko, Kosygin, Kulakov, Suslov, Ustinov, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Solomentsev, Chernenko, Kapitonov, Dolgikh, Zimyanin and Ryabov.

The session was attended by Comrade Indra, head of a CSSR Federal Assembly delegation, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the assembly, who was warmly greeted by the deputies.

A report on the results of the work of the drafting [redaktsionnaya] commission on the preparation of the final text of the draft constitution of the RSFSR was presented by Comrade Solomentsev, chairman of the commission, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers. He said:

"Esteemed comrade deputies! The work of the extraordinary seventh session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet of the ninth convocation marks the final stage of the nationwide discussion of the draft constitution of the Russian Federation. A total of 34 deputies, representing all classes and social strata of society, spoke at the session--workers, peasants, intelligentsia, many nations and nationalities of the RSFSR. All those who spoke unanimously supported the draft constitution. They noted that the draft corresponds fully to the USSR Constitution, reflects the special features of the Russian Federation and meets the requirements of a socialist society.

"Deputies supported articles contained in the draft on the leading and directing role of the Communist Party in the life of our country. The materials of the Supreme Soviet session have been carefully studied by the drafting commission. Allow me to report on the results of the work carried out. The drafting commission considers it above all important to note that deputies have approved the amendments included in the draft as a result of the nationwide discussion."

Comrade Solomentsev characterized the proposals and remarks voiced by deputies at the session and discussed by the drafting commission. He said:

"Comrade deputies! The common feature in all the deputies' speeches is the approval of the draft submitted for debate in the Supreme Soviet. Taking into account this unanimously expressed opinion, the drafting commission proposes to approve the new constitution, the fundamental law of the RSFSR. [applause]

"Now we come to the voting on the draft constitution."

Deputies carried out separate voting on the preamble and all sections of the draft constitution of the RSFSR. Comrade Solomentsev then said:

"Comrade deputies: Allow me to invite you to vote for the draft constitution of the RSFSR as a whole. Who is in favor of adopting the constitution of the RSFSR as a whole? Please raise your hands. Hands down, please. Who is against? No one against. Abstentions? No one has abstained.

"Esteemed comrade deputies: The Constitution, the fundamental law of the RSFSR, has been approved unanimously by the RSFSR Supreme Soviet. [applause]"

Deputies have approved unanimously a declaration of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet on the adoption of the Constitution of the republic and its enforcement from 12 April 1978. Then Mikhail Sergeyevich Solomentsev made a closing speech:

"Esteemed comrade deputies! We who participated in the extraordinary session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, along with millions of citizens of the RSFSR, experienced a solemn and moving moment. As a sequel to the fundamental law of the country, the new Constitution of our republic is being enforced. The formulation of the draft of the RSFRSR's fundamental law on the basis of ideas and principles of the USSR Constitution, the wide support for the draft during the nationwide discussion and finally its unanimous approval by the Supreme Soviet serve as convincing proof of the cohesion of workers, peasants and intelligentsia of the republic around their own Communist Party. [applause]

"By approving the new Constitution, working people of Soviet Russia once again simultaneously express sincere support for the policy and program of the party of Lenin. The Constitution of the land of the soviets is the fundamental law of our society, the formulation and approval of which Soviet people rightly link with the name and activity of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. [applause]

"The RSFSR Constitution develops and puts in a concrete form articles of the fundamental law in relation to the conditions of the republic. It represents a real link in the united system of constitutional legislation of the Soviet Union. Allow me, comrades, on this important day for our republic, to assure the CPSU Central Committee, its Politburo, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, on your behalf and on behalf of the RSFSR citizens that the working people of Soviet Russia will devote all their efforts, knowledge, creative energy and entire soul to the great cause of Lenin, the party and October. [applause]"

The deputies then unanimously approved a law of the RSFSR on the order of application of the RSFSR Constitution.

[Moscow TASS in English at 0749 GMT on 12 April reports that "The Constitution has been elaborated in accordance with the new basic law of the USSR (1977) and with due account for peculiarities of the republic. The draft constitution was submitted for a nationwide discussion, in the course of which amendments and additions were made. It was then considered by a session of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation, which sat in session for three days in the Kremlin. The session instructed the soviet of people's deputies, ministries, departments to attend to proposals and remarks of citizens to attend to proposals and remarks of citizens, made in connection with the nationwide discussion of the draft, on questions connected with activities of these bodies, and carry out measures of their realization." Moscow TASS in English at 0935 GMT on 12 April reports that the RSFSR Supreme Soviet session "has completed its work in the Kremlin."]

REPUBLICAN PARTY CC PLENUMS APPROVE DRAFT CONSTITUTIONS

LD121725Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 12 Apr 78 LD

[Text] A plenum of the Central Committee of the Belorussian Communist Party was held in Minsk on 12 April. It discussed the question of the draft constituion of the Belorussian SSR and the results of the nationwide discussions on it. A report was delivered by Masherov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee and chairman of the constitutional commission of the republic's Supreme Soviet.

The plenum approved in essence the draft constitution of the republic presented by the commission, including additions, amendments and corrections put forward as a result of the nationwide discussions, and put it forward for examination by the extraordinary session of the republic's Supreme Soviet.

On the same day plenums of the central committees of communist parties of Tadzhikistan, Armenia, Turkmenistan were held. These plenums heard reports on the draft constitutions of these republics and the results of their nationwide discussions. Reports were delivered by Rasulov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Tadzhikistan and chairman of the constitutional commission; Demirchyan, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Armenia and chairman of the constitutional commission; Gapurov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan and chairman of the constitutional commission.

The plenums approved in essence the draft constitutions presented by the constitutional commissions of the Tadzhik SSR, the Armenian SSR and the Turkmen SSR, with additions, corrections, and amendments put forward as a result of the nationwide discussions in these republics. It has been decided to present the draft constitutions for examination by the extraordinary sessions of the supreme soviets of the Tadzhik SSR, Armenian SSR and the Turkmen SSR.

BREZHNEV'S TOUR STRENGTHENS PARTY'S TIES WITH MASSES

LD121329Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Apr 78 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Ever With the People"]

[Text] The life and labor of the Soviet people and their successes and achievements are inseparable from the gigantic, diverse activity of the Communist Party. As our society progresses forward, its role as the political leader of the working class and of all the country's working people steadily increases. At the present stage of socialist society's development, the far-signtedness and realism of the party's policy and its ability to direct the creative energy of urban and rural workers toward solving the specific tasks of building communism have been manifested with fresh force.

The struggle for implementing the tasks advanced by the 25th CPSU Congress have brought the party and the multimillion-strong masses even closer together and made them even more intimately linked. Today, the party's blood ties with the workers, kolkhoz members and intelligentsia are firmer and deeper than ever. The USSR constitution, which fixed in law the leadership position of the CPSU in the political system of developed socialism, is promoting the further cohesion of the working people around their combat vanguard.

The meetings of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, with the working people during his tour of cities of Siberia and the Far East became one of the graphic manifestations of the strengthening unity of the party and people. These meetings and conversations with the builders of the Baykal-Amur main railroad; the workers of enterprises of Komsomolsk-on-Amur, Krasnoyarsk and Irkutsk; with the party and economic aktivs of a number of krays and oblasts; and with the servicemen of the Soviet Army and Navy, have encountered a lively and fervent response in the country. They were a remarkable new expression of mutual trust, comradeliness, respect and genuine party-mindedness in the leader's contacts with the masses.

Inviolable unity with the people and constant, direct consultation with them is the source of the party's strength as the inspirer and organizer of the victories of the world's first socialist country. The reason for our victories, V.I. Lenin observed, is that the party and Soviet power appeal directly to the working people; it is the "ability to explain to the masses why it is necessary to apply all our strength first to one aspect of Soviet work and then to another at any given moment; the ability to rouse the energy, heroism, and enthusiasm of the masses and focus efforts of revolutionary intensity upon the most important next task."

Guided by Lenin's precepts, the party and its Central Committee, when solving the great and complex problems of building communism, invariably turn to the working people, and to their intellect, knowledge, experience and high civic awareness. And each time such an appeal is made, this generates a new wave of labor and political activeness among the masses. For instance, the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee letter "On Mounting Socialist Competition for Fulfilling and Overfulfilling the 1978 Plan and Intensifying the Struggle for enhancing Production Efficiency and Work Quality" is fulfilling a tremendous mobilizing role. Consulting with the people on the most important questions of economic life has become a remarkable tradition of the party. Each decision and step that the party takes in policy, organizational, ideological and educational work proceed from the working people's interests and are aimed at insuring that the unity of the party and people grows even stronger and that the people's trust in the party continues to remain unshakable.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speeches to the working people and to the party and economic aktiv of Siberia and the Far East were permeated with precisely this clarity of purpose. His advice and observations are of great fundamental significance for improving both economic and organizational work as well as educational, ideological and political work among the masses. "We must learn to work rythmically, without jerkiness or stoppages," he said, when speaking in Irkutsk. "This must become the guiding demand in the life and activity of each party organization and labor collective. When I say working without stoppages, I also have in mind educational work. At times it is necessary to have heart-to-heart talks with the workers or with the team and help them organize matters practically."

These recommendations and instructions place major obligations on all the party organizations, on which the continued strengthening of links with the masses depends above all. Constituting the basis of the party, the hundreds of thousands of primary party organizations are located and operated in the very midst of the people.

As was noted at the 25th CPSU Congress, by their work, they promote a linking of the party's policy with the living creativity of the masses and a successful solution of economic-political and ideological-educational tasks on the frontline of economic and cultural building. The duty of the communists is to implement their vanguard organizing role still more actively, be the soul and leading force of each collective, and take constant pains to create an atmosphere of harmonious work and creative questing within the collective and the ideological-political education of the people.

Attaching tremendous significance to living links with the working people, the party demands that leadership cadres and all communists have a profound knowledge of the interests, sentiments and demands of the masses. This presupposes constant contact with the people. It is impossible to be reconciled to the fact that certain local leaders avoid meetings and direct conversations with the working people--at workers gatherings, for instance. It should be insured that leadership cadres regularly address mass audiences on topical questions of policy and practice. The party organizations are called upon to persistently strive to insure that a respectful attitude is displayed toward what the masses have to say, toward the working people's letters and their valuable comments and proposals, and that principled criticism and self-criticism is supported and developed. It is important to use all the potential of socialist democracy to develop the people's sociopolitical and labor activeness.

With the masses and at the head of the masses! That is the Leninist principle of the activity of party organizations, their leading organs, and of all communists. The practical embodiment of this principle has been and remains the basis of the CPSU's very high authority. Our party is ever with the people, and with those who decide the fate of the 5-year plan and the creative plans. The main thing for the party is the interests of the people who warmly support its domestic and foreign policy, are boundlessly loyal to it, and unwaveringly follow it. The unity of the party and people is the reliable guarantee of new victories in building communism.

BREZHNEV GREETS TYUMEN OIL PRODUCTION ASSOCIATION

LD121711Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 12 Apr 78 LD

[Greetings message from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev to the collective of the main Tyumen production directorate for the oil and gas industry and the Tomskneft Production Association]

[Text] Dear comrades: I warmly congratulate you on your remarkable labor victory, the extraction of 1 billion tons of oil since work on the Western Siberian deposit began. On the basis of solving large scientific, technical and organizational tasks, you have created in the difficult natural climatic conditions of this area the main base in the country for extracting oil, and have achieved world records for mastering the oil deposits.

Your collectives, actively responding to the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, prefulfilled the program for the first 2 years of the Ninth [as heard] 5-Year Plan for extracting oil. In addition, you have achieved the highest labor productivity in the industry and are successfully carrying out the tasks of the third year of the 5-year plan. This year, at least 254 million tons of oil will be dispatched from the oilfields of Western Siberia to the national economy.

It is important to note that you have achieved remarkable successes as a result of the selfless labor and creative cooperation by oilmen, geologists, builders, power workers, metallurgists, engineers and workers in transportation, supply and many other organizations; as a result of the all-round use of modern achievements of science and technology; as a result of front-ranking production experience; as a result of the extensive development of socialist competition, and as a result of great organizational and political work by party, trade union and Komsomol organizations of Tyumenskaya and Tomskaya oblasts.

I express my firm conviction that in perfecting the organization of your labor and the machinery and technology involved in oil extraction, you will fight actively in the future as well for implementing the tasks involved in realizing the next stage of the program for the all-round mastering of minerals and developing the production forces in Western Siberia, which was put forward by the CPSU Central Committee December 1977 Plenum.

I wish you, dear comrades, good health and new successes in your work the ahead of schedule fulfillment of the tasks of the 10th 5-Year Plan.

CPSU CC GREETS CONGRESS OF RATIONALIZERS, INVENTORS

LD121343Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Apr 78 Morning Edition p 1 LD

[Text] To the Fifth Congress of the All-Union Inventors and Rationalizers Society:

The CPSU Central Committee warmly greets the delegates to the Fifth Congress of the All-Union Inventors and Rationalizers Society and, through you, all inventors and rationalizers--workers, kolkhoz members, specialists and scientists augmenting the might of our great motherland with their innovative labor.

The mass movement of inventors and rationalizers is a remarkable feature of socialist society, in which a creative attitude toward labor is becoming man's first vital requirement and the moral norm. The USSR Constitution guarantees freedom of technical creativity and insures its comprehensive support. The Soviet state gives inventors and rationalizers all possible assistance and organizes the introduction of their proposals into the national economy and other spheres of life.

Over the past 10 years, the number of members of the All-Union Inventors and Rationalizers Society has doubled and now stands at 9.6 million; the savings that have resulted from using their developments and proposals in production has more than doubled.

With the active support of party, soviet and economic organs and trade union and Komsomol organizations, inventors and rationalizers are making a worthy contribution to implementing the historic 25th CPSU Congress decisions and fulfilling the tasks set by CPSU Central Committee plenums, in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speeches on economic questions, and in the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee letter "On Developing Socialist Competition to Fulfill and Overfulfill the 1978 Plan and Intensify the Struggle To Raise Production Efficiency and Work Quality." In the first 2 years of the 5-year plan, a savings of more than R10 billion was obtained as the result of utilizing inventions and rationalization proposals in the national economy.

The development of the working people's mass technical creativity is one of the important levers for improving social production and raising its technical standard and efficiency. [paragraph continues]

It is the duty of inventors and rationalizers to concentrate their efforts on making fuller use of reserves; increasing the return from equipment; accelerating the growth of labor productivity; reducing manual work; improving output quality; reducing prime production costs; saving metal and material, fuel and energy resources; creating better working conditions, and protecting the environment.

In the process of placing agriculture on an industrial footing, ever increasing significance is attached to concentrating the efforts of inventors and rationalizers on raising the yield of agricultural crops and livestock-raising productivity; on resolving tasks of the comprehensive mechanization of labor-intensive jobs, and on reducing losses of produce and raw materials in production and during transportation, storage and processing.

The All-Union Inventors and Rationalizers Society is called upon to make fuller use of the great potential for widely involving the working people, particularly youth, in the innovative movement, and for inventors and rationalizers to master scientific, technical and economic knowledge and progressive experience. Comprehensive teams, public design and patent bureaus, innovators councils and other forms of collective creativity uniting workers, kolkhoz members, specialists and scientists in resolving specific tasks of technical progress, deserve all possible support.

The CPSU Central Committee wishes the congress delegates and all members of the All-Union Inventors and Rationalizers Society great successes in their work and expresses firm confidence that they will continue to struggle persistently and purposefully for progress in Soviet science and technology and will make a worthy contribution to successfully fulfilling the 10th 5-Year Plan and creating the material and technical base of communism.

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee.

SUPREME COURT SUPPORTS SUSPENDED SENTENCES FOR MINORS

LD120927Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Apr 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Text] A regular plenum of the USSR Supreme Court was held recently under the chairmanship of L.N. Smirnov.

On the basis of the report delivered by A.M. Filatov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Court Collegium for Criminal Cases, the plenum adopted a resolution on the practice of the courts' application of the law establishing the possibility of passing suspended sentences on minors. This rule, introduced by a 15 February 1977 USSR Supreme Soviet decree, enables a court, when imposing punishment on a minor sentenced for the first time to imprisonment for less than 3 years, and giving consideration to the nature of and the degree of public danger involved in the crime committed, the personality of the culprit and other circumstances of the case, and the possibility of his rehabilitation and reeducation without being isolated from society, to suspend the sentence for between 6 months and 2 years. If the convicted criminal proves by his exemplary behavior and honest attitude to work that he has mended his ways, then the court can discharge him after the term of the suspended sentence has expired. During the operation of this legislative act, the courts have passed suspended sentences on a considerable number of convicted minors. The majority of adolescents to whom this measure has been applied have justified the trust placed in them, and only in a few cases has a suspended sentence failed to produce positive results and the punishment actually been applied.

The courts have been given clarifications insuring the correct and uniform application of the law.

In the resolution adopted, the plenum pointed out in particular that the solution of the question of suspended sentences should be effected in strict acoordance with the requirements of law, and that the careful and comprehensive assessment of all essential information needed to draw a conclusion on applying this rule to a convicted criminal should be used as a basis. In passing a suspended sentence on a convicted criminal, the court must explain to him and his parents or other legal representatives the demands which the law makes on someone whose sentence has been suspended and exactly what obligations the court places on him. At the same time it is recommended that the court take steps to involve the public in the rehabilitation and reeducation of these convicted people and to assign public educators to them.

The plenum resolution also stresses the importance of the court's observance of the law's requirement that, if a convicted criminal fails to fulfill the obligations imposed on him or if he breaks the law, he can be sent to serve his suspended sentence.

Having heard a report from A.F. Demyanenko, member of the USSR Supreme Court, the plenum adopted a resolution on giving the courts guidelines on the question of applying the law in the examination of cases of the release of property from attachment (removal from the inventory of property attached), noting that the courts' correct authorization of these type of acts is an important guarantee safeguarding the interests of the state and the ownership rights of institutions, enterprises, kolkhozes, organizations and citizens.

The USSR Supreme Court plenum also examined appeals from the USSR Supreme Court chairman and the USSR general prosecutor against court decisions on civil and criminal cases.

R.A. Rudenko, USSR prosecutor general, and V.I. Terebilov, USSR minister of justice, took part in the work of the plenum.

VARIATIONS ON 6 APR BREZHNEV SPEECH TO PARTY OFFICIALS

The following variations to the item entitled "Brezhnev, Ustinov, Zamyatin Arrive in Vladivostok," and subtitled "Brezhnev Addresses Party Officials," published in the 6 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page R 1, were taken from the Moscow PRAVDA in Russian of 7 April, page 1:

page R 2, paragraph four, line three reads...it at the July (1970) plenum has exerted...

same page, paragraph five, line five reads...little has been done in housing. And yet in...

same page, last paragraph, line seven reads...greater capital investments than are earmarked by...

page R 3, paragraph two, line five reads...paper and wood-based chemicals. The question of...

same page, paragraph six, line three reads...shortages in housing and by the lag in the cultural and everyday construction. We must not...

BRIEFS

NEW KAZAKH MINISTERS--The Kazakh Supreme Soviet Presidum has decreed that effective 31 March 1978, Anatoliy Mikhaylovich Zaytsev has been appointed Kazakh minister of forestry, and Saken Yerzhanovich Chakabayev has been appointed Kazakh minister of geology. [Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 1 April 78 LD]

KOLKHOZ COUNCIL DISCUSSES PERFORMANCE, OBJECTIVES

LD120955Y Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 6 Apr 78 p 2 LD

[Report by Ye. Petrakov: "Important Production Questions"]

[Text] Another session of the Union Kolkhoz Council was held in Moscow yesterday. It examined the results of kolkhozes' production and financial activity in 1977 and rural workers' tasks in the fulfilling plans and socialist pledges in 1978 in response to the provisions and conclusions resulting from the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee December (1977) Plenum and the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee letter on the development of socialist competition. The report was delivered by A. P. Chubarov, deputy chairman of the Union Kolkhoz Council and USSR Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

The Union Council noted that in 1977 kolkhoz members had worked like all Soviet people, in an atmosphere of great political and labor enthusiasm, achieved by the discussion and adoption of the new USSR Constitution and the celebrations of the USSR's 60th anniversary, on the implementation of the 25th CPSU Congress' historic decisions concerning the further development of agriculture. Some 195.5 million tons of grain were obtained under difficult weather conditions; there were record harvests of cotton and rice. There were marked successes in livestock raising: The production and sale to the state of meat and milk increased by 8 percent and the amount of livestock and poultry increased.

The country's kolkhozes produced and sold to the state more than one-half of the total grain harvest, 70-90 percent of the cotton and sugar beet and a considerably quantity of livestock-raising produce. Agricultural production was further specialized and concentrated on the basis of interfarm cooperation and agroindustrial integration. Last year approximately 800 cooperative enterprises were established. There are now 7,800 of these.

The kolkhoz economy was markedly strengthened. In 1977, net income was around R6 billion, which is R900 million more than in 1976.

At the same time, the session noted, there are still serious shortcomings and omissions in the work of kolkhozes and their councils. Many kolkhozes are making poor use of material, financial and labor resources. Production growth rates reamin low. Inadequate work on increasing soil fertility, nonobservance of agricultural techniques and unsatisfactory organization of harvesting result in low harvesting of grain, industrial and fodder crops, on many kolkhozes and established plans for the sale of these crops are not met.

The session revealed shortcomings in the activity of farms and kolkhoz councils. The resolution outlined specific measures to further improve all sectors of kolkhoz production, quickly perform high-quality spring sowing and to successfully complete the wintering of livestock.

The session listened to and discussed a report by P. L. Pogrebnyak, first deputy chairman of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers, on the main directions being followed in developing livestock raising, strengthening the fodder base and increasing the production of meat, milk and other produce in the republic.

The session was addressed by V.K. Mesyats, chairman of the Union Kolkhoz Council and USSR minister of agriculture.

V.A. Karlov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Agriculture Department, participated in the session's work.

AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 10-11 APRIL REPORTED

LD120110 [Editorial report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1430 GMT on 10 April reports that thus far cotton has been sown on over 70,000 hectares of irrigated land in Kirgizia, adding that almost half the allocated land is covered by this crop.

At 1100 GMT on the same day the radio reports that sugar beet has been sown on 50,000 hectares in Kazakhstan--a third more than this time last year. The radio adds that sowing of sugar beet has also been completed in Moldavia, Kirgizia and the Chechen-Ingushkaya ASSR. The same report notes that the sowing of corn is coming to an end in many parts of Uzbekistan, where the area to be sown with corn has been expanded by 50,000 hectares.

At 0100 GMT on 11 April, the radio notes that Kazakhstan has sown 1 million hectares to grain crops. At 0500 GMT on the same day the radio reports that harrowing of the soil has begun in Orenburgskaya Oblast, where farmers expect to sell the state over 4 million tons of grain.

At 1100 GMT on 11 April, the radio reports on a meeting of the USSR staff for the provision of material and technical supplies to the countryside, at which it is reported that by the beginning of April over 7 million hectares had been sown to spring crops in the USSR, and that this year some 100 million hectares have been put to seed. It is also reported that over 25 million hectares have been treated with fertilizer.

At 1750 GMT on the same day the radio notes that more than 3 million hectares have been sown to spring crops in the RSFSR.

Cold Spell Delays Fieldwork

LD122224 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2015 GMT 12 Apr 78 LD

[Commentary by (Aleksandr Ivanovich Zholobov), chief of the Main Administration for Graincrops in the USSR Ministry of Agriculture]

[Text] A cold spell at the beginning of April has halted sowing work from moving northwards. A thick snow cover still persists on an area bounded by Leningrad, Perm, Sverdlovsk and Omsk. Over the last week, there has been little northward movement in the boundary of fieldwork. By the end of last week, work was underway in the southern rayons of Lithuania, Central Belorussia and the south-central part of the Nonchernozem and Volga regions and fieldwork is selectively underway in western Kazakhstan.

The drop in temperatures was accompanied by precipitation; there was a temporary snow cover in the Baltic area, Belorussia, the central part of the Nonchernozem region and in the Volga region. Such weather, although it delays sowing work, also assists moisture retention in the soil and the rooting of winter crops. The break caused the repetition of preliminary fieldwork in some areas. The principal feature of spring work this year has been the strenuous efforts made regarding soil salinity. It is essential to observe the rule that sowing must be done immediately after preliminary tilling.

Over the entire country, spring crops have been sown on an area of 12 million hectares. Last week about 5 million hectares were sown. Sowing is now progressing in all union republics except Estonia. It is proceeding in 16 oblasts in the RSFSR and in all oblasts of Kazakhstan. Excluding corn, graincrops have been sown on 16.5 million hectares, including 2.4 million hectares last week. The sowing of corn for grain has begun in the Severo-Osetinskaya ASSR, the Dagestanskaya ASSR and the Kabardino-Balkarskaya ASSR. Good shoots have already emerged on this crop over an area of more than 500,000 hectares in southern Uzbekistan. Cotton has been sown on more than 2 million hectares and the rate of this work is higher than last year. The task for the sowing of fine-fiber varieties has been 95 percent fulfilled and shoots have appeared on those sown earlier. More than 500,000 hectares have been sown to sugar beets.

Much attention is being given to the full use of fertilizers, with the widespread use of progressive application methods. The top dressing of winter crops has been conducted on an area of 26 million hectares and the volume of applying radical dressing is increasing, particularly in Rostovskaya Oblast and Krasnodarskiy Kray.

Spring Sowing Work Progresses

LD121510Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 12 Apr 78 LD

[Summary] Spring crops have now been sown on more than 12 million hectares throughout the country, including 6.5 million hectares to grain crops and pulses, not counting corn. The border of the soil prepared for fieldwork now passes through Lithuania, Latvia, the southern Central Chernozem Zone and eastward from Volgogradskaya and Orenburgskaya oblasts. All the union republics except Estonia are now sowing. Rain, snow and cold weather have delayed fieldwork, but have increased the moisture supply in the soil.

Winter crops have overwintered well, and breed-grain growers are now continuing top-dressing. They are using seeders to spread the artificial fertilizers most effectively.

In the south of the country, corn is being planted. In Uzbekistan it has already been planted on 130,000 hectares. This republic has been achieving the highest yields of corn in recent years.

Sowing of cotton is ending in Central Asia. Beets are being sown in the Ukraine, RSFSR, Moldavia and some other republics. They already take up more than 500,000 hectares. Potatoes and vegetables are also being planted.

MOSCOW PRESS CONFERENCE VIEWS FUTURE JOINT SPACE MISSIONS

LD111922Y Moscow TASS in English 1845 GMT 11 Apr 78 LD

[Excerpts] Moscow, April 11 TASS--Outer space opens up a wide field for activity in strengthening the cooperation of various countries in advanced fields of science and technology, said Academician Boris Petrov, chairman of the Intercosmos Council. He was addressing a press-conference here today on the occasion of the longest ever outer space expedition (96 days) on board the orbital station Salyut-6, which was completed in March. Five Soviet cosmonauts and one Czechoslovak cosmonaut took part in it. Citizens of Poland and the GDR, who underwent training in the Star City, are to take part in the next expeditions, Petrov said. The time of their flights will be determined after a careful processing of the results of the present expedition. The flights have been scheduled for 1978. The question of longer Soviet expeditions will be decided only after a careful study of the results of this flight of record duration. Joint crews of cosmonauts of the USSR, Poland and the GDR will work on board the Salyut-6 station. The transport space craft Progress will also be used for the supply of new expeditions. The Czechoslovak Cosmonaut Vladimir Remek said that the flight was preceded by very intensive theoretical and practical training. But all difficulties were overcome thanks to the excellent theoretical school that has developed at the Cosmonauts Training Centre, which has excellent facilities for practical training, and thanks to the excellent theoretical school that has developed at the Cosmonauts Training Centre, which has excellent facilities for practical training, and thanks to the experience of the Soviet cosmonauts.

12 APR MEETING IN MOSCOW MARKS COSMONAUTICS DAY

LD121629Y Moscow TASS in English 1608 GMT 12 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 12, TASS--"A qualitatively new stage in the development of the Intercosmos programme is connected with the beginning of international space flights. Future cosmonauts, citizens of Poland and the GDR, are completing their training now and citizens of Bulgaria, Hungary, Cuba, Mongolia and Romania started training", said Academician Boris Petrov, the chairman of the Intercosmos Council. He spoke today at a celebration meeting in Moscow devoted to the Cosmonautics Day, April 12. Yuriy Gagarin made the world's first space flight on that day in 1961. Academician Petrov said that manned flights are assuming ever greater importance. 33 manned space ships and six Salyut orbital stations were launched since Gagarin's flight. 42 more Soviet people worked in space. Following the USSR and the USA, Czechoslovakia became the third country whose citizen made a space flight. Academician Petrov pointed out that cosmonauts Yuriy Romanenko and Georgiy Grechko worked for 96 days aboard the station Salyut-6. This was the longest manned space flight in history. The total mass of the Salyut-6 station and two ships linked up with it was over 32 tons, its length was about 30 metres and the span of solar batteries 17 metres. The scientist said that studying of the earth's natural resources is assuming the increasing importance as one of the directions of using the means of space technology in national economic interests. Academician Petrov spoke about the successful development of cooperation with socialist countries in space exploration under the Intercosmos programme. The 17th satellite of the Intercosmos series and two geophysical rockets of the Vertikal type were launched in the past year.

The development of the second Indian satellite that will be launched by a Soviet booster rocket is being completed. An important event in the development of Soviet-French cooperation was the launching by a Soviet booster rocket of the French satellite Sneg-3. A memorandum on prospects of cooperation in space exploration between the USSR and Sweden was signed in the past year. The tasks of further development of Soviet-American cooperation in space for peaceful purposes are now being discussed, he said.

MARSHAL BATITSKIY INTERVIEW MARKS AIR DEFENSE FORCES DAY

LD121615Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Apr 78 p 2 LD

[Text] On the eve of Air Defense Forces Day, Marshal of the Soviet Union P.F. Batitskiy, commander in chief of the country's Air Defense Forces and USSR deputy defense minister, answered questions put to him by a PRAVDA correspondent.

[Question] The contemporary state of military affairs has brought the Air Defense Forces to one of the key positions of insuring our motherland's defense capability. How are the servicemen of the Air Defense Forces solving their crucial tasks?

[Answer] The rapid development of arms and combat equipment considerably broadens the scale of possible hostilities in the air and increases their intensity. The influence of such hostilities on the entire course of war is increasing sharply.

The massive use of manned and unmanned devices, the maneuverability and tremendous speed of air targets, and the use of various radar-jamming devices considerably alter the nature of air combat, imparting to it an exceptionally dynamic nature. It is important to bear in mind that in modern warfare each air target can prove to be strategically important.

These factors also determine the need for the constant improvement of the country's Air Defense Forces.

Our forces fulfill a task of special importance. They are called upon to defend Soviet people and the installations which constitute the basis of the state's military-economic potential, the most important administrative and political centers, communications and units of the armed forces against attack from the air.

Thanks to the constant concern of the Communist Party and Soviet Government, the country's Air Defense Forces are equipped with everything necessary to successfully fulfill these crucial tasks. They have at their disposal highly effective antiaircraft missile complexes, supersonic all-weather fighter-interceptor aircraft, reliable radar facilities, diverse electronic equipment, and automated control systems. All this insure the prompt detection and destruction of air targets.

But the main force able to turn an awesome weapon into a victorious one is the human individual. The mass intensification of the training process has become a characteristic feature of the troops' combat and political training. New technical training facilities are now in use and with their aid it is possible to simulate, with a high degree of authenticity, an air situation of any complexity, including active and passive interference, the maneuvering and regrouping of targets. Training simulators make it possible to monitor successfully the progress of training and to assess objectively the actions of each serviceman.

We attach important significance to tactical training, which enriches the experience of the servicemen, tempers their will and develops their initiative, determination and ability to utilize the battle potential of the weapons and equipment. Tactical exercises, including field firing on the practice ranges, constitute the final stage of combat training.

The party-political work being conducted in the country's Air Defense Forces is aimed at improving the training of the personnel and at enhancing vigilance and combat readiness.

It promotes the all-round development of the serviceman as a conscious citizen of the socialist fatherland and insures the development in him of a high responsibility for the execution of his military duty.

[Question] The motherland's airspace is protected by antiaircraft missile troops, fighter aircraft and radar troops. How is their cooperation effected?

[Answer] Cooperation among the units of the Air Defense Missile Troops and fighter aircraft makes it possible to utilize their combat potential most efficiently. The essence of this cooperation lies in coordinating the efforts of these units for the successful execution of their combat task. In this cooperation, radar troops carry out radar reconnaisance of the airborne attack and issue the appropriate information to the cammand, which is essential for controling and conducting the battle actions of the Air Defense Missile Troops and aircraft. Questions of organizing cooperation among units of various categories of troops are extremely complex and crucial. These are practiced during all the tactical excercises,especially at exercises involving field firing. Great attention is paid to the exchange of advanced experience and mutual assistance among the units and subunits of the various categories of troops.

[Question] In peacetime, too, the country's Air Defense Forces are on combat duty, what demands does this make on the personnel?

[Answer] Being on combat duty is the execution of a combat task of state importance and requires from the missile forces, airmen, radar operators and entire personnel of the subunits on duty a high degree of vigilance, excellent combat training and firm knowledge of their duties.

The success of combat duty is determined by the harmony of all subunits, crews and teams, the servicemen's precise fulfillment of orders, accuracy, initiative and moral, psychological and physical tempering. The need for this is dictated by the enormous speeds at which modern airborne targets travel and by the sharp changes in the air situation. We must constantly take into account the trend toward the steady reduction of the enemy's "approach" time, which means we have less time to detect the target and prepare for its unconditional destruction. Nowadays calculations are made, not only in minutes, but in seconds and fractions of a second. The need for a high degree of efficiency and reliability in the work of all links and organs of tactical control requires the rapid collection and processing of information about the enemy and his forces. The commander who organizes the battle must react very rapidly to changes in the situation, make the correct decision and assign tasks for the troops in good time and control their execution. All this is insured by the use of automated control systems.

In any weather, day or night, the country's Air Defense Forces are on combat duty. It is not for nothing that the people call them "the sentries of the air boarders."

[Question] With what achievements are the country's Air Defense Forces greeting their holiday?

[Answer] A determining influence on the combat training of the country's Air Defense Forces is exerted by very important political events like the adoption of the new USSR Constitution, and the celebrations of the 60-year jubilees of Great October and the Soviet Armed Forces. Combat and political training is distinguished by a high level of strain and intensiveness. Socialist competition has been widely developed among the troops. The personnel's efforts are concentrated on attaining good-quality indicators in training and the further consolidation of military discipline, organization and order. The main achievement is that our troops have taken a new step in raising their combat readiness.

I shall quote a few figures. In the country's Air Defense Forces 95 percent of the servicemen now have a class qualification and about 70 percent of them are high-class specialists. About 40 percent of the servicemen have become excellent-rated servicemen in combat and political training. The ranks of masters with combat qualifications and the pilot-snipers have been swelled. As always the communists and Komsomol members march as the right-flank men in the struggle to improve the quality and efficiency of military labor and all personnel compete with their example. Many of our troops' subunits have achieved excellent successes in training and combat duty.

The Air Defense missile regiment commanded by Col Yu. Orlov has been awarded an order for its great services in the armed defense of the motherland, for its successes in combat and political training and in the mastering of new combat equipment and in connection with the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Armed Forces. The Marshal of the Soviet Union Govorov Air Defense Forces Military Radio-Technical Engineering Academy has been awarded the Order of the October Revolution.

A large group of generals and officers have become bearers of the Order "For Service to the Motherland in the USSR Armed Forces" second class. They include Yu. Boshnyak, N. Shpakov, Yu. Brazhnikov, V. Mironov, V. Komissarov, Yu. Orlov, Ye. Stepanov, O. Fitkulin and others.

The country's Air Defense Forces sacredly fulfill the behest of the great Lenin--always be on the alert. We interpreted as a combat order from the party the words uttered by Comrade L. I. Brezhev at his meeting with Soviet Army servicemen in Novosibirsk recently: "I want to express the confidence that you will continue to be in a state of constant combat readiness, guaranteeing the immediate repulsion of any aggressor, and will honorably fulfil your sacred duty to the people and our great motherland. In single combat formation with the servicemen of the other branches of the Soviet Armed forces and the fraternal armies of the Warsaw Pact countries, the country's Defense Forces are vigilantly standing guard over the gains of socialism.

ORGANIZATION, DISCIPLINE LACKING IN SOME MILITARY UNITS

ID1215311 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Apr 78 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Strengthening Discipline and Organization"]

[Excerpt] The winter training period is entering its final stage. New and even more crucial and complex tasks lie ahead. "The more complex the tasks and the work," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has emphasized, "the more important are coordination, team work and discipline--everything which could be defined as a high level of organization." Military cadres interpret these instructions as specific guidance to action and a reliable key for resolving practical questions of combat and political training.

The experience of leading units and ships shows that achieving a high level of organization is an all-round task. The way to resolve it successfully is primarily by improving the ideological and political education of personnel and by raising the awareness and responsibility of all servicemen for the fulfillment of military duty. It is essential to constantly and purposefully educate the personnel of units and ships in the spirit of high ideological conviction, political vigilance, loyalty to the revolutionary and combat traditions of senior generations and selfless generations and selfless dedication to the Soviet fatherland.

Concern for strengthening discipline and improving organization demands daily work in implementing the provisions of the military oath and regulations and orders, instructions and directions. Only a way of military life adjusted according to the requirements of regulations and orders creates conditions for the improvement of the combat readiness of units and subunits. The commander has a decisive role to play here. It is precisely his exactingness and skill in directing the efforts of the staff and party and Komsomol organizations toward insuring precise rhythm in combat training and a firm system of regulations which largely determines the level of discipline in a unit or subunit or on a ship. This skill does not come of itself. It is necessary to carefully train "one-man commanders" and to persistently educate them in the spirit of high exactingness and concern for subordinates.

A strict system of regulations serves as the basis of a high level of organization under army conditions. It primarily means exemplary performance of combat duty and guard and internal service and efficient organization of combat and political training. Strict regulation observance also means technically competent handling of combat equipment, correct relations among servicemen, precise fulfillment of the daily routine and training plans and programs and concern for the personnel's everyday life, for sensible leisure and for mass sports work. All these tasks must be resolved comprehensively, in indissoluble unity and with extensive use of the mobilizing and educational potential of socialist competition.

However, the standard of organization and discipline still does not meet today's demands everywhere. Cases of deviations from the requirements of the regulations have not been eradicated, and all duty details do not fulfill their duties accurately. Cases of exercises being conducted with low methods standards are still frequent in individual units and ships. Cases of inefficient performance of guard and internal service and of deviations from instructions on servicing equipment are also encountered.

Inefficiency in the training process, for example, was one of the reasons that the motorized rifle battalion commanded by Capt A. Khayrulin showed low results in field firing. Exercises frequently started late there and were conducted under simplified conditions and without competition, which substantially reduced their quality and effectiveness. Recently, there have been more frequent instances of violations of military discipline in the battalion, and there are cases of nonregulation-type relations. Poor exactingness on the part of the battalion commander primarily accounts for these shortcomings. It is also possible to rebuke the party organization, which does not devote proper attention to fostering in communists responsibility for the assigned task or to insuring their vanguard role in the struggle to strengthen discipline.

The strenghthening of organization and discipline is one of the most important aspects of party political work. Political bodys and party organizations are called upon to increase exactingness in dealing with communists and to strive persistently and purposefully to erhance the responsibility of military cadres for the assigned work sector.

"In the interests of further strengthening the might of the Army and Navy, the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers greetings message to the soldiers of the Soviet Union's valient Armed Forces states: "Soviet soldiers are called upon to continue improving their combat skill, persistently to master modern equipment, constantly to raise the level of organization and strictly to fulfill the military oath." This is a combat work program for all military cadres. All possible concern for increasing organization and discipline is an important factor in the struggle for the successful completion of the winter training period and the fulfillment of the plans, programs and socialist pledges of the training year.

SUBSCRIPTION INFORMATION

DAILY REPORT volumes are published Monday through Friday in both paper version (mailed daily) and microfiche version (mailed weekly). The annual subscription fee for the paper version within the United States, Canada, and Mexico is $150 for any one volume and $50 for each additional volume. This includes occasional supplements. In microfiche the fee is $100 for any one volume, $125 for two volumes, $150 for three, $200 for four, $250 for five, $300 for six, $350 for seven, and $400 for all eight volumes. Foreign subscriptions outside North America are available from appointed foreign dealers or from NTIS. For information contact NTIS. U.S. government officials may obtain subscriptions at no charge directly from FBIS. Phone 527-2368 (area code 703) or write P.O. Box 2604, Washington, D.C. 20013.

The volumes are: I - People's Republic of China; II - Eastern Europe; III - Soviet Union; IV - Asia & Pacific; V - Middle East & North Africa; VI - Latin America; VII - Western Europe; VIII - Sub-Saharan Africa. Back issues or single copies are not available. Allow 30 days for processing new subscriptions. Mail remittances, inquiries, and address changes to the NTIS address below.

Note: The publications of the Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS), which are sometimes cited in the DAILY REPORT, can also be ordered from NTIS in single copies or by subscription. In ordering, please cite the JPRS title, number, date and author if applicable.

Both the DAILY REPORT and JPRS publications are on file for public reference at the Library of Congress and at public and university libraries throughout the United States.

NTIS

National Technical Information Service
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Springfield, Virginia 22151